FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1211520-0

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Page 233 ~ b3; b7D;
Page 234 ~ b3; b7D;
Page 235 ~ b3; b7D;
Page 236 ~ b3; b7D;
Page 244 ~ Referral/Consult;

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4-528

62-80750-1926

CHANGED TO

64-35693-237-1

JUL 29 1953

Elmer

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : V. P. Keay

DATE: September 11, 1952

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

Reference is made to my attached memorandum to you dated September 10, 1952. [redacted]

b3

The Bureau's Liaison Representative with CIA has been instructed to abide by the Director's wishes in this matter and in all similar matters in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

Attachment

JSA:mls

1 ENCL

NOT RECORDED
100 SEP 19 1952

SEP 15 1952

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

FIVE

38 SEP 26 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-61000-111

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: September 5, 1952

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: [redacted] C.I.A.

b3
Referral/Consult

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Clegg
Clavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Ste

Reference is made to [redacted]

b3
b7D

On August 28, 1952, the matter was brought up with [redacted]

b3
b7D
Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter [redacted]

b3
b7D

Bureau files show nothing derogatory on [redacted]

11 ENC

JES:hke

62-80750-1928

RECORDED - 132

INDEXED - 132

SEP 10 1952

77 OCT 10 1952

OCT 15 1952

GROSSINGER
NEW YORK

Grossinger's

Aug. 24,1952

Federal Buerau of Investigation

Washington ,D.C.

To Whom it May Concern;

I received this letter in the mail and because of it's vagueness and the way I am used to the goverment handling its past employment I am fowarding this letter with the hope that you will let me know wheather it is authentic or not.

Respectfull Y ours,

Estella Schawelson (Sherman)

Estella S Sherman

c/o Dining Room Staff

1 ENCL
Returned

mml
ack 9-X-52
NBb

MRS. ~~ESTELLA~~ SHERMAN

-1929

4/Ml
CHECK REC.

R

RECORDED-29
INDEXED-29

162-80750-1929

SEP 10 1952

RECORDED-26

September 5, 1952

1929

Mrs. Estelle Sherman
c/o Grossinger's
Ferndale, New York

EX-164

Dear Mrs. Sherman:

Your letter postmarked August 27, 1952, together with enclosure, has been received.

I thought you might like to know that we have established that the communication you enclosed was directed to you by the Central Intelligence Agency, and I suggest that if you have any further questions you contact that agency directly.

I am returning your enclosure herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Letter to correspondent from CIA

NOTE: This communication was referred to the Liaison Section and they advised, after contacting CIA, that enclosed form letter was distributed by that agency.

HPL:mrh:bkh

SEP 5 6 01 PM '52
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

COMM — FBI
SEP 8 1952
MAILED 25

SEP 22

cc: C. W. Bates - 7651A

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

DY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 135

62-[illegible]-1930

INDEXED - 135

Date: September 11, 1952

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

b3

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ~~FRANKLIN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC.~~
~~INQUIRY RECEIVED FROM~~
CONGRESSMAN BURR P. HARRISON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

In confirming a conversation had by [redacted] of your Agency with a representative of this Bureau on September 10, 1952, there is attached a Photostat of a communication received at this Bureau from Congressman Burr P. Harrison of Virginia as well as a copy of my reply thereto, both of which relate to the captioned organization.

b3

Enclosure

Note On Yellow Only:

[redacted]

(62-80750-1809)

b3

WMK:jdt

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FBI

SEP 12 10 27 AM '52
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

BY SPL. MSGR.
SEP 15
COMM - FBI

58 SEP 23 1952

BURR P. HARRISON
7TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

September 8, 1952

Central Intelligence Agency

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Virginia, have expressed concern to me as to the activities of the Franklin Development Foundation, Inc., a Delaware corporation authorized to do business in Virginia, which has established itself in the Jordan Springs Hotel in Frederick County, Virginia.

The certificate of incorporation, I am informed, states the purposes of the corporation as follows:

> "The objects or purposes to be promoted or carried on and for which this Corporation is formed and for which it shall exist are to operate solely and exclusively as a beneficent, charitable, educational, eleemosynary organization, not for profit, with power to administer, hold, invest and reinvest such funds as may be received by it from gifts, bequests, grants, contributions or otherwise which together with the earnings shall be used exclusively for beneficent, charitable, educational and eleemosynary purposes and to promote the betterment and welfare of worthy persons of underprivileged background in any and every way, but primarily through financial and other assistance provided them in order that they may receive education and practical training in agricultural, industrial or scientific pursuits, thereby equipping them for a useful life."

ack
cc-Richmond
Ser cas
9-11-52
WWK

The VFW officials are disturbed at what they believe to be the emphasis of this organization on this instruction of foreign-born individuals, and they suggest that the real objectives of the Foundation may go beyond those stated in its charter.

I have no personal information concerning the operations of this organization, and I submit the above as of possible interest to the

Bureau. Should there be information, either favorable or unfavorable, which might be made available to the department officers of the VFW in Virginia, I know they would be most grateful for it.

Sincerely yours,

Burr P. Harrison

Burr P. Harrison

4-528

62-80750-1932

CHANGED TO

64-35693-237-2

JUL 29 1953

C

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
September 15, 1952

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

Re: [redacted] b3

Dear Sir:

[redacted]

[redacted] b3

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Martin Carlsen

MARTIN CARLSEN
LA

EX-28

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

MC:jar

62-80750-1933

SEP 25 1952

68 OCT 7 1952

PERS. FILES

62-80750-1934

CHANGED TO

64-35693-265-1

JUL 29 1953

C

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: September 24, 1952

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALLEN W. DULLES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CIA

As you know, Mr. Dulles is next in command to General Walter Bedell Smith in the Central Intelligence Agency organization.

Dulles has advised that he planned to leave for Europe on a vacation on or about September 21, 1952. He has stated that he will spend most of his time in Switzerland and that he will be mixing business with pleasure. In this connection he stated that representatives from various CIA offices in Europe would call on him to discuss policy matters.

1 - Legal Attache
London, England — SECRET - AIR COURIER

1 - Legal Attache
Madrid, Spain — SECRET - AIR COURIER

1 - Mr. George A. Van Hoy
c/o Intelligence Division USAREUR
Heidelberg, Germany — SECRET - ARMY COURIER

1 - Mr. Cornelius A. Moynihan
c/o Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
United States Forces, Austria
Salzburg, Austria — SECRET - ARMY COURIER

62-80750-1935

Tolson
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Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

SJP:lw:dmc dmc

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

SEP 29 1952

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Detached)

LEGAT
8 - SEP 29

b3
b7D

The above is being furnished for your information and guidance.

Tolson_____
Ladd_____
Nichols_____
Belmont_____
Clegg_____
Glavin_____
Harbo_____
Rosen_____
Tracy_____
Laughlin_____
Mohr_____
Tele. Rm._____
Nelloman_____
Gandy_____
_____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 4, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

REQUEST FOR BUREAU TOUR BY CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency ~~(CIA) has requested~~ through the Bureau's Liaison Agent that the above individuals be afforded a rather detailed tour of the Bureau's facilities in and around Washington.

[redacted] CIA desires that instant tour be arranged for some time after September 19. They are also anxious to have these two persons briefly meet the Director at the time they visit the Bureau.

b3

[redacted]

b3

JLQ:lw:fjh

Attachments (2)
Detached and handled separately see - 109-12-342-10
109-12-342-9

RECORDED - 54

INDEXED - 54

62-80750-1936

SEP 10 1952

68 OCT 8 1952

Tolson
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Clegg
Clavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Memo to Mr. Belmont
from V. P. Keay, 9-4-52

[redacted]

Attached for your ready reference are memorandums dated August 19 and August 22, 1952, from the CIA requesting this tour and furnishing information relative to the above-captioned individuals.

b3

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that [redacted] should be given a special tour of the Bureau, including a visit to the Identification Division, as well as to our Academy at Quantico. [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, this special tour will be arranged and a definite commitment will be made with CIA. This matter will be closely followed through liaison channels and when a specific date has been set you will be immediately informed in order that the Director can determine if he will be able to see [redacted] or if previous commitments will prevent this.

OK

I SEE NO NEED FOR DIRECTOR to SEE THEM

I agree

9/16/52
Tour set for 10 am 9/23/52
✓10 am 9/24/52 OOP.

9/23, 24/52 Tour at Bureau, Identification and Quantico
Gurnee

4-528

62-80750-1937

CHANGED TO

64-35693-237-3

JUL 29 1953

Elm

C

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A ~~NOT~~ RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND THE FILE

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

b3

SUBJECT

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FILE NUMBER

62-80750-1938

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND THE FILE

-RECORDED

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

SUBJECT

b3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FILE NUMBER

62-80750-1939

OCT 8 1952

62-80750-1940

CHANGED TO

64-35693-237-4

JUL 29 1953

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 1, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

You will recall that [redacted]

b3

[redacted] in the CIA, has confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that [redacted]

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:eme:lw

62-80750-1943

RECORDED - 67

OCT 2 1952

INDEXED - 67

EX-129

60 OCT 8 1952

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted] (S)

b1
b3

DATE: September 29, 1952

~~SECRET~~

See Top Serial
Form 6-374

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Tolson
Ladd
Clavin
Nichols
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] (S)

Baumgardner

[redacted] (S)

b1
b3

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SAC, NY
ec - WFO
WFO - 100-20-52

163-80750-1944

SJP:lng

RECORDED: 35

OCT 1 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(SMITH)

GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCY AGENCY, SAID TODAY "I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION."

9/29--W0415P

Be certain we make no comment. It is Gen. Smith's statement not ours.

RECORDED - 161
INDEXED - 161

62-80750-1945

OCT 3 1952

70

62 OCT 8 1952

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD.2 SMITH:

SMITH, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID IT IS THE JOB OF SECURITY AGENCIES TO FERRET OUT COMMUNISTS.

EARLIER, SMITH HIGHLY PRAISED GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL WHOM MCCARTHY DESCRIBED IN A SENATE SPEECH AS PART OF A "CONSPIRACY OF INFAMY."

ASKED BY BENTON'S ATTORNEY, GERHARDT VAN ARKEL, TO COMMENT ON MARSHALL'S CHARACTER, SMITH SAID.

"THAT'S LIKE ASKING THE MOLEHILL TO COMMENT ON THE MOUNTAIN. OF ALL THE GREAT MEN THAT I HAVE KNOWN IN THE PAST 10 YEARS...I KNOW OF NO ONE THAT EXCEEDS AND FEW THAT EXCEL HIM IN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LOYALTY, HONESTY AND INTEGRITY."

9/29--W0428P

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 1 SMITH

SMITH MADE THE STATEMENT WHILE GIVING A DEPOSITION IN A $2,000,000 LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) AGAINST SEN. WILLIAM BENTON (D-CONN.)

SMITH SAID HE AGREED WITH THE STATEMENT BY BENTON THAT THERE WERE COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE SAID HE WAS SURE THAT COMMUNISTS HAD INFILTRATED INTO GOVERNMENT AND SAID "I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION."

HE SAID HE WAS "MORALLY CERTAIN" THAT COMMUNISTS, WHO ARE "SO ADEPT AND ADROIT, HAVE INFILTRATED PRACTICALLY EVERY AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT."

9/29--W0422P

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 3 SMITH

SMITH ALSO SAID THAT HIS OBSERVATION WHILE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA ON THE MARSHALL PLAN INDICATED THAT IT HAD STRENGTHENED WESTERN EUROPE AGAINST COMMUNISM. HE SAID HE DID NOT AGREE WITH A STATEMENT READ TO HIM AND ATTRIBUTED TO MCCARTHY THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD MADE THE U.S. THE "PATSY OF THE MODERN WORLD."

SMITH SAID HE ALSO DID NOT AGREE THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD BEEN DESIGNED TO KEEP WESTERN EUROPE DEFENSELESS FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

"AS A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER, IT IS INCORRECT TO SAY OR IMPLY THAT THERE CAN BE ANY SOUND DEFENSE THAT IS NOT BASED ON A SOUND ECONOMY," SMITH SAID. "IN THE SECOND PLACE THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN IS TO BUILD UP A SOUND ECONOMY ON WHICH A SOUND DEFENSE CAN BE PREDICATED."

9/29--W0430P

0.20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 4 SMITH

THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS CHARGED WITH GATHERING REPORTS FROM U.S. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND EVALUATING THEM CORRECTLY IN THE LIGHT OF DAY-TO-DAY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. THE REPORTS ARE REVISED CONSTANTLY AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

BOTH DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND ADLAI E. STEVENSON, THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, ARE RECEIVING WEEKLY REPORTS FROM THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE REPORTS ARE A ROUNDUP OF SIGNIFICANT WORLD EVENTS PLUS ESTIMATES OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO U.S. SECURITY.

HERETOFORE, THE REPORTS WERE AVAILABLE ONLY TO A VERY LIMITED GROUP OF PERSONS INTIMATELY CONCERNED WITH THE NATION'S CRITICAL DEFENSE POLICIES. PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECIDED TO MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO EISENHOWER AND STEVENSON TO FORESTALL ERRATIC CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS.

9/29--W0455P

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 5 SMITH

THE WHITE HOUSE HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON SMITH'S STATEMENT. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE MATTER WOULD BE CALLED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ATTENTION ON HIS CAMPAIGN TRAIN BUT THAT THERE WAS NO WAY OF KNOWING WHETHER HE WOULD HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY.

9/29--W0524P

ADD 6 SMITH

ADVISED THAT SMITH BELIEVES THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN THE CENTRAL AGENCY. REP. KENNETH B. KEATING (R-N.Y.) COMMENTED:

"WELL, THEY BETTER GET THEM OUT."

9/29--W0529P

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 26, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
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Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

C.I.A

[redacted] of the Central Intelligence Agency has confidentially volunteered the following information to the Liaison Agent.

[redacted]

b3

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

Nor Room

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:lng

RECORDED - 161

INDEXED - 161

62-80750-1946

SEP 30 1952

53 OCT 14 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: October 1, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The Washington Daily News of September 30, 1952, attributed the following statement to General Walter Bedell Smith, Director of CIA: "All CIA employees are investigated by the FBI and then rechecked by the CIA's own Security Division." The Director, in connection with this statement, made this remark, "I assume this is untrue as far as FBI investigating CIA employees."

We do not investigate all CIA employees; however, we have, since discontinuing regular investigations for CIA on December 20, 1950, operated under an agreement with General Smith to conduct not more than three investigations per month on highly sensitive personnel. We have not received a request for investigation from CIA since March 31, 1951.

As a matter of information, we originally agreed to make investigations for CIA on September 17, 1946, and continued to do so until January 1, 1948, during which period we handled [redacted] requests. We reinstituted the making of investigations for CIA on December 17, 1948, and continued until December 20, 1950, during which period we handled [redacted] investigations, making a grand total of [redacted] requests for investigations received from CIA.

b3

ACTION:

None. This is merely for information.

2 ENCL

WMM:amb/alq

RECORDED - 117

62-80750-1947

OCT 3 1952

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EX-60

74 OCT 22 1952

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Holloman
Gandy

Reds in CIA?

Naturally, Says Gen. Smith, It Is Well to Act as Tho You Thought There Were

By United Press

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith said today he cannot understand "why anyone should get excited" about his statement that there probably are some communists in his Central Intelligence Agency.

He emphasized that no communists actually have been "detected" in the CIA, and said the agency takes "extreme, even fanatical" precautions to keep them out.

"But I am certain that in this widespread organization there is bound to be communist penetration somewhere along the line," he said. "I would be silly, foolish, and unworthy of public trust if I acted on any other assumption."

GOP JUMPS AT CHANCE

The four-star general, former U.S. Ambassador to Russia and wartime chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said he is "positive" that all key officials of the CIA are loyal. And all other employes, he said, are so "compartmentalized" in their work that none of them has access to anything except "fragmentary" intelligence information.

Gen. Smith's explanation failed to placate Republican leaders, who pounced on his original statement as evidence that the Truman Administration has handled its loyalty program with "incredible looseness."

GOP National Chairman Arthur E. Summerfield announced that former Rep. Claire Booth Luce of Connecticut will made a nationwide radio and television broadcast tonight on Gen. Smith's "shocking revelation."

See Next Page

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News 4
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: SEP 30 1952

ENCLOSURE

62-[illegible]-1947

'MORALLY CERTAIN'

Gen. Smith dropped his bombshell late yesterday afternoon when he appeared at a court hearing to give a deposition in Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's $2,000,000 libel suit against Sen. William Benton. Sen. McCarthy's attorney, Warren Magee, asked Gen. Smith if he thought there were communists in the State Department.

Gen. Smith said he did, and added:

"I believe there are communists in my own organization. I am morally certain there are. They are so adept and adroit that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of the Government."

State Department spokesman Michael J. McDermott promptly declared that his agency is "constantly on the lookout" for communists and "if any have eluded us, they have been very skillful."

A high military official said that he does not know "of any communists in the Department of Defense."

JUST AN 'ASSUMPTION'

Gen. Smith told reporters that he was merely voicing his own "assumptions," when he suggested that other agencies have communists on their pay rolls. He said the CIA deals exclusively with international intelligence functions, leaving anti-communist "domestic security" of Federal agencies to the FBI.

All CIA employes are investigated by the FBI and then rechecked by the CIA's own security division. Each must submit to periodic lie detector tests.

Despite these precautions, Gen. Smith said, "We would be criminally negligent if we did not recognize the possibility that some communists may slip thru the screening process.

"This is not to suggest that any of our security agencies are riddled with communists," he said. "Because of the assumption that some penetration may occur, we take elaborate precautions to guard against it . . . to keep them from gaining vital information if and when they get in, and to discover and remove them as speedily as possible."

— I assume this is untrue as far as FBI investigating CIA employees.

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THE GENERAL NAILS A BIG ONE

MAKING a whistle-stop speech in Fargo, N. D., President Truman boasted that he had "crushed the communist conspiracy in this country."

But it didn't stand up long.

Before the afternoon was over, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, boss of Mr. Truman's super-secret Central Intelligence Agency, nailed that one.

"I believe there are communists in my own organization," Gen. Smith testified.

He added he was "morally certain" communists have "infiltrated practically every agency of the Government."

Gen. Smith was testifying under oath. Mr. Truman wasn't.

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News 24
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: SEP 30 1952

62-80750-1947

ENCLOSURE

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Gen. Smith Says He's 'Certain' Reds Have Infiltrated CIA

Detection Difficult, Chief of Espionage Agency Declares

By Howard L. Dutkin

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, yesterday said he is "morally certain" that Communists have infiltrated his own supersecret espionage ogranization.

The disclosure was made as General Smith testified in deposition proceedings in the Hotel Statler in the $2 million libel-slander suit brought by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, against Senator Benton, Democrat, of Connecticut.

"I believe there are Communists in my own organization," the general said, under cross-examination by Attorney Warren E. Magee, representing Senator McCarthy. "I am morally certain of it. They are so adroit and adept they have infiltrated every security organization in the Government."

—Star Staff Photo.

GEN. WALTER B. SMITH

Wishes He Knew Them.

"Do you know who they are?" Mr. Magee inquired.

"I wish I knew them," the general answered grimly.

Later, urged by reporters to elaborate, Gen. Smith said, referring to Communists, "They are so very good—so adroit—that you have to assume they have infiltrated. You have to work like hell to get them out."

"Is the CIA taking any extraordinary measures to combat infiltration?" the general was asked.

"Naturally," he grinned. "The CIA is an extraordinary organization."

Earlier, Gen. Smith, who served as ambassador to Russia from 1946 to 1949, praised his former chief, Gen. George C. Marshall, as virtually peerless in loyalty, honesty and integrity. Gen. Marshall has been under fire from Senator McCarthy, who has linked him to an alleged conspiracy to sell out America to Communism.

Calls Marshall a Great Man.

Questioned by Attorney Theodore Kiendl, who, with Gerhard P. Van Arkel, represented Senator Benton, as to whether he had ever seen anything tending to show Gen. Marshall was part of a conspiracy, Gen. Smith answered in the negative. He added:

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date:

"Of all the great men I've know—and I've known most of them in the last 15 years—I know of no one who exceeds and few who equal Gen. Marshall in characteristics of loyalty, honesty and integrity."

Cross-questioned by Mr. Magee, the General stated that Gen. Marshall is a close friend and that he, Gen. Smith, is "devoted" to him.

Answering other questions, Gen. Smith declared he had never been engaged in business with Gen. Marshall and specifically denied having bought a Florida farm with the other, declaring, though, "I wish I had."

Defends Diplomat Davies.

Gen. Smith also came to the defense of John P. Davies jr., State Department career diplomat, who was suspended last year, after charges were made that he had recommended four persons, described as Communists or pro-Communists, for CIA jobs. Mr. Davies was subsequently cleared of disloyalty implications and restored to his post.

"I believe Mr. Davies to be a capable officer," Gen. Smith declared.

Asked by Mr. Magee if the CIA had not tried to use pressure on a Senate Internal Security subcommittee to get them to drop action against Mr. Davies, the general replied he was required by law not to answer any questions having to do with operations of the CIA.

At one point in the proceedings, Gen. Smith was shown a photograph of Gen. Marshall, on a mission to China, standing with a group of Chinese. Gen. Smith identified three of the Chinese as Communist Leaders Mao-Tze Tung, Chenchou En Lai and Chu Teh.

Berlin Decision 'Political.'

In other testimony, the general said the decision to delay the taking of Berlin by American troops

(See CIA, Page A-8.)

CIA

(Continued From First Page.)

was a political one, which Gen. Marshall had to approve as a member of the chiefs of staff.

Referring to the Marshall Plan for European recovery, Gen. Smith quoted a "West European colleague" as calling it "a stroke of genius."

"As a professional soldier, I believe it is incorrect to say that there can be any sound defense which is not based on sound economy," Gen. Smith said. This was in answer to a quotation attributed to Senator McCarthy to the effect that the Marshall Plan would build areas economically but keep them militarily defenseless.

The General said that, at one time, he believed it was possible to work out a method of living peaceably with the Soviet.

But, he said, "I began to realize the latent hostility of the Soviet in 1943, during the early days of the African campaign."

He testified he is now convinced that Communists conspire to overthrow this Nation by force and violence.

Tells of "Illusion" In Italy.

Gen. Smith declared he believed any "effort to bring a Communist minority in any coalition Government is a mistake." He declared the United States "connived" at bringing Communists into the Italian Government after the war, under the "illusion" that it could be made to work.

In other testimony, the general declared:

1. It might be possible to fight a war mainly with A-bombs, depending on the size of the stockpile and other factors.

2. Joseph Stalin is "a very remarkable man," who is the "father of his people and owns them lock, stock and barrel."

3. Communists must be rooted out in America, but only within the framework of the law.

Earlier, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Judge Matthew F. McGuire took under advisement two motions. One, would force Senator Benton to reveal if he knew the names of any Communists in the State Department when he was an Assistant Secretary of State. The other would require the Senator to list the names of contributors to a fund used to fight the libel action.

Senator McCarthy is charging that Senator Benton libeled and slandered him by charging him with deceit and fraud in Senate speeches.

ADD 7 SMITH

AT THE HEARING, MCCARTHY'S ATTORNEY, WARREN MAGEE, READ A DEPOSITION FROM BENTON IN WHICH THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRAT SAID THERE WERE COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. MAGEE ASKED SMITH IF HE AGREED WITH BENTON'S STATEMENT. SMITH SAID HE DID, AND ADDED:

"I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION. I AM MORALLY CERTAIN THERE ARE. THEY ARE SO ADEPT AND ADROIT THAT THEY HAVE INFILTRATED PRACTICALLY EVERY SECURITY ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT."

ASKED IF HE KNEW WHO THE COMMUNISTS WERE, SMITH REPLIED:

"I DO NOT. I WISH I DID. I DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO DETECT THEM."

SMITH, A FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, HAS HEADED THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SINCE OCTOBER, 1950. THE AGENCY IS CHARGED WITH EVALUATING REPORTS FROM U.S. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THE LIGHT OF DAILY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

IT INVESTIGATES ITS OWN PERSONNEL FOR SECURITY. HOWEVER, THE FBI RUNS A ROUTINE NAME CHECK ON PROSPECTIVE CIA EMPLOYES TO SEE IF THERE IS ANYTHING ON THEM IN THEIR FILES. THE FBI ALSO WILL MAKE AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IF REQUESTED.

9/29--JE6P

-1948

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

C.I.A.

RECORDED - 65 62-80750-1968

OCT 7 1952

I don't like the passing of the buck to the F.B.I. We have no responsibility for the security of C.I.A. but last recently when a leak did occur they wouldn't furnish us but requested us to work on it.

51 OCT 14 1952

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 8 SMITH

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS SENDING WEEKLY REPORTS TO BOTH EISENHOWER AND STEVENSON. THE REPORTS ARE A ROUNDUP OF SIGNIFICANT WORLD EVENTS PLUS ESTIMATES OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO U.S. SECURITY.

MR. TRUMAN MADE THEM AVAILABLE TO BOTH CANDIDATES AFTER EISENHOWER REJECTED AN INVITATION TO A WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING ON WORLD EVENTS SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN STEVENSON. THE GOP NOMINEE DID AGREE TO RECEIVE THE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS.

9/29--W0603P

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: September 30, 1952

SUBJECT: GENERAL W. BEDELL SMITH
MISCELLANEOUS
(INTERNAL SECURITY - C)

C.I.A.

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

At approximately 5:25 p.m. today Ray Nixon, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), called me and furnished the following information in confidence.

He said he had just received a long distance telephone call from Judge Wood, Chairman of the HCUA, who is presently in California, in connection with HCUA hearings there. Judge Wood told Mr. Nixon that he had seen General Smith's statement which appeared in the press regarding Communists in the Government and that Nixon should issue a subpoena for General Smith to appear before the HCUA hearings in Philadelphia on October 13, 1952.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

FJB:awy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/90 BY SP4 [illegible]
Comp. # 293983

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INDEXED-17

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70 OCT 21 1952

EX.-13

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: September 29, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Referral/Consult
b3

Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

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Belmont ✓
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Nease
Gandy

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information.

CWB:fh

G. I. R. -3

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Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Candy

October 1, 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

MR. TOLSON:

I am attaching hereto a photostatic copy of the transcript of Bedell Smith's testimony on September 29, 1952. This was made from the copy of the transcript which Don Surine brought by. He made it available on a confidential and off-the-record basis. The original has been returned.

L. B. Nichols

Attachment
LBN:MP

-1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 6, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: ANALYSIS OF THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH R. McCARTHY vs. WILLIAM BENTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To submit an analysis of General Bedell Smith's testimony on the above-captioned matter in accordance with a request made by the Director.

BACKGROUND:

This testimony is rather long, involved and rambling. In order to condense, classify thoughts and to present a concise resume of the subject there will be first set forth a list of the main points covered, followed by pertinent quotations taken from the testimony. This testimony was given in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, September 29, 1952.

DETAILS:

1. General Bedell Smith stated he was in effect, a one-hundred per cent supporter of General Marshall and considered the Economic Cooperation Act to be a good measure. He regards Marshall as being thoroughly loyal to the United States and asserted he is devoted to General Marshall.

2. General Smith first began to realize fully the international conspiratorial and hostile designs of Russia relative to this nation around 1943. He had some knowledge of it before then.

3. General Smith expressed himself as being opposed to employing Communists in the government service. This included his opposition to giving commissions in armed services to Communists.

4. General Smith also said General Marshall was against giving out commissions to such persons. He was then asked why it was when Marshall was Commander-in-Chief commissions were given to Communists. General Smith did not know. (There was considerable of this nature he did not know throughout the testimony.)

WCS:awy:amk

5. General Smith admitted that under General Marshall's administration there were Communists in the State Department. He went on to say: he believed there were Communists in his own organization, remarking that he wished he knew who they were but did not. If he knew them he would get rid of them. General Smith also stated he thought Communists have infiltrated practically every security organization of the Government.

6. General Smith admitted that at one time he thought it possible and desirable to form, in some foreign lands, a coalition party which included Communists. He said he knows better now; that such a view is a mistake for Communists embrace you only to destroy you.

7. When he went to Russia as Ambassador, General Smith still thought the differences between Russia and the United States could be settled through free agreements. He does not think so now.

8. The question of John Patton Davies, Jr., of the State Department and his possible Communist sympathies was raised. General Smith expressed his belief that Davies is a loyal citizen of this nation and a capable State Department officer of sound judgement. He denied that Central Intelligence contacts with the McCarran Committee were for the purpose of getting that Committee to drop all charges against Davies.

9. General Smith was asked if he did not give orders to his men to contact the Department of Justice about John Patton Davies, Jr., when Davies was up for a hearing before the McCarran Committee, the purpose of the contact being to ask the Justice Department not to prosecute Mr. Davies for perjury. General Smith declined to answer in full but did say the contact was not for that purpose.

10. General Smith on being questioned, declined to answer to the effect that there is a report in existence made by John Patton Davies, Jr., recommending that the Central Intelligence Agency hire persons with Communist sympathies. He said he did not know of any pro-Communist inclinations on the part of Davies.

11. General Smith admitted that he believed, as stated in his book, that the revolution in Soviet Russia "of 1918 and 1919" was based upon the "deepest moral motives and was impelled by strong historical and economic forces"; that different forces are now in control of Russia to which can be attributed the desire for world revolution and the overthrow of the United States, a desire not initially present.

12. Mr. Hoover's testimony given on March 25, 1947, before the Un-American Activities Committee was read to General Smith to the effect that the Communist movement which began in the United States in 1919, has from the beginning stood for the destruction of American democracy and world revolution. Smith said he accepted this statement as authoritative.

13. General Smith said that as early as 1942 he did not know much about Communism and the Communist Party, USA, and its intention to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. He believed it then to be a nebulous movement of no great importance and he did not give it much thought. He was against it without really knowing why.

14. General Smith says he now agrees with Mr. Hoover of the FBI that Communism and Communists are a grave menace to this nation and our way of life; that one effective way to oppose such is by expose. He does not now believe Communists can be handled with kid gloves.

15. General Smith denied knowing Owen Lattimore or having anything to do with him.

16. General Smith was asked how well he knew Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg. He replied quite well, both officially and socially since 1945. He denied he had anything to do with getting her the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense.

17. He was asked about the case of Charles Davis who was charged with being a foreign agent by the Swiss government. He declined to discuss the matter saying it was classified; pled ignorance on other phases of it and generally declined to answer questions on Davis.

18. General Smith said he knew practically nothing about the charges involved in the McCarthy vs. Benton case; the one in which he was called to testify.

19. General Smith was read portions of a Senate Appropriations Committee report directed to the Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, dated June 10, 1947, containing grave charges about Communists in the State Department and efforts made to protect them. General Smith finally admitted that had he received it he would not have ignored it.

20. General Smith was also asked about the testimony given in 1948 by Robert C. Alexander of the State Department to the effect that the United Nations Organization was being used for espionage purposes. Smith was asked if he thought Alexander should have been disciplined for so testifying. He hedged much and finally said he did not think so.

21. General Smith was asked about his connection with the group of advisors relative to the Yalta Conference, which came over from the armed services; a group that included Governor Stevenson of Illinois and his assistant David D. Lloyd. He indicated he knew very little about the matter.

Attorney Magee: "Is it?"

General Smith: "Decidedly."

Attorney Magee: "And as a military man, as the present head of the Central Intelligence Agencies of the United States, you would recommend the ferreting out of those Communists and fellow travelers, and relieving them of their duties in positions of trust in the Government of the United States, would you not, sir?"

General Smith: "I would."

Attorney Magee: "Let me ask you this: Do you favor having Communists or fellow travelers commissioned in the Army of the United States?"

General Smith: "I do not."

Attorney Magee: "Why was it when he (meaning General Marshall) was Commander in Chief they were permitted to have commissions over the recommendations of the House Committee?"

General Smith: "I do not know."

Attorney Magee: "Would you agree, in the period of General Marshall's administration, with the accuracy of this statement, page 55 of the deposition of Senator Benton?"

"'I know there <u>was</u> Communists in the State Department.'"

"Do you agree that that is a correct statement?"

22. *A document was read to General Smith which recommended giving Russia every assistance leading to real friendship with this nation under the assumption Russia will dominate Europe after World War II. He was asked if General Marshall was the author of it. General Smith said he did not know who the author was; that it probably was a General Staff document. He was asked if General Marshall was not the head of the General Staff at that time. Smith replied that Marshall was head of it at that time. He was then read a definition of a "fellow traveler" as one who goes along in the direction of Party interests and serves its aims. General Smith said he agrees with part of it. He was read Mr. Hoover's definition of a Party member as related to a fellow traveler and agreed.*

23. *General Smith was read the definition of a Communist front - an organization created or captured by Communists to do its work in special fields. General Smith thought this to be a reasonable definition, and agreed that fronts constitute the Party's greatest weapon in the United States; that they are used to subvert people and actually do.*

24. *General Smith agreed, as a general principle, that members of Communist fronts should not hold high positions in the United States Government. General Smith agreed that for practical purposes there is little difference between an open member and a concealed one unless it is that the latter is the more dangerous.*

The remaining pages of this memorandum will contain pertinent excerpts or quotations taken from the testimony.

QUOTATIONS

General Smith:	"...one of my Western European Colleagues stated to me, with the greatest of feeling, on one occasion, that the Marshall Plan was, in his opinion, a stroke of genuis. Insofar as I am able to assess it, I agree."
Attorney Magee:	"Well, you are now satisfied, are you not, General, that there is an international Communist conspiracy which seeks to overthrow the United States by force and violence?"
General Smith:	"I am, indeed." ...
General Smith:	"In the days immediately following the Armistice, and since you have asked the question that way, I must elaborate by saying that I went through a period, as many other people did, of thinking it possible that the leopard might have changed its spots, because I think many other people thought so too, that we might, there might be a way of working out a modus vi vendi with the Communist countries."
	"You see, I had not, at that time, studied Marx or Stalin."
Attorney Magee:	"Now, knowing of the existence of such a conspiracy, General, do you think it is dangerous to the interests of the United States to have in positions of importance, let us say, in the State Department of the United States, either Communists or fellow travellers?"
General Smith:	"Dangerous?"

General Smith: "I would."

Attorney Magee: "You would or wouldn't?"

General Smith: "I would agree that it is a correct statement."

Attorney Magee: "So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?"

General Smith: "I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization."

Attorney Magee: "Do you know them?"

General Smith: "I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them, but I am morally certain, since you are asking the question, that there are. I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government in one way or another. And it is our function to detect them where possible.

Attorney Magee: "I read further:

"'There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945.'

"Do you agree with that?"

General Smith: "I would be inclined to think it is true."

Attorney Magee: "Assuming that you knew the names of Communists in your organization, General, what would you do about it?"

General Smith: *"The law gives me specific authority and powers over the people in my own organization. I do not care to discuss it but I would act immediately to eliminate them."*

Attorney Magee: *"And I ask you the further question, that if a similar situation existed in the State Department, don't you feel that the same action should be taken?"*

General Smith: *"I do."* ....

Attorney Magee: *"Then you think the statement of Senator Benton that as early as 1945 the State Department was infiltrated would be incorrect?"*

General Smith: *"No. I would have no reason to think it was incorrect. On the contrary, I am inclined to think it may be correct."*

Attorney Magee: *"But your position is that you didn't know of such a situation in 1947."*

General Smith: *"Not at all."*

Attorney Magee: *"From your knowledge and experience, knowledge of Communists and Communist conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, can you give us your opinion as to whether or not the Chinese Nationalist Government should have been required to take the Chinese Communists into their Government?"*

General Smith: *"No, I can't, I am sorry to say."*

Attorney Magee: *"Do you have any opinion on that?"*

General Smith: "I have a general opinion."

Attorney Magee: "What is that?"

General Smith: "My general opinion is that we have learned at long last that the Communists embrace you only to destroy you. Consequently, although I -- when was the mission, in 1948 -- I probably would not have subscribed to it at that time -- if you now asked me the question, I would say that any effort to bring a Communist minority into a coalition government is a mistake. I would not have so testified in 1949."

Mr. Kiendl: "The mission was in January 1946, according to this photograph that has been marked."

General Smith: "In 1946 I would have said, if I had been asked to testify under oath, that an effort to provide a coalition government probably was a wise thing to do. I have learned a good deal since that time."

Attorney Magee: "And, as a matter of fact, General, haven't you made a recommendation that the Italian government should take the Italian communists into that Government?"

General Smith: "By no means."

Attorney Magee: "You never made such a recommendation?"

General Smith: "No. You misread."

Attorney Magee: "I did?"

General Smith: "Yes. I said that we connived at bringing them; but I never made such a recommendation."

Attorney Magee: "The United States connived to bring the Italian communists into the Italian government?"

General Smith: "We arranged to bring our friend, Mr. Togliatti, back to Italy because we were at that time laboring under the illusion, under the mistake common to all of us, and I would have subscribed to it myself, that coalition governments might be made to work. The theory that 'our communists are different' which was subscribed to by most of the European chancerys was a generally accepted one at that time. But that was a political recommendation which I had no part of. I made only military recommendations."

Attorney Magee: "Well, let's explore that just a little.

"Then as I understand it, at that time you believed in the Italian government taking Italian communists in as part of the government?"

General Smith: "Had I been asked at that time, as I was not, if it was a good move to try to create a coalition government in Italy including the communists, based on my knowledge at that time, I would have said it is."

Attorney Magee: "As a matter of fact, didn't we go a little further, didn't you state that we were determined that these things should be?"

General Smith: "I don't recall the exact wording but such was our intention and policy -- and when I say 'our' I mean by that, the intention and policy of the United States Government."

Attorney Magee:	*"Now, you have written a book, I believe, have you not, General, entitled 'My Three Years in Moscow.'?"*
General Smith:	*"Yes."*
Attorney Magee:	*"And this book is a correct statement, is it not, of what your views were and what you believed at the time?"*
General Smith:	*"It is."*
Attorney Magee:	*"I ask you if you didn't say, on pages 18 and 19:*
	"'We of the West were determined to establish a Democratic government with as broad a base as possible, <u>and this made it easy for us to accept Communist participation in the Italian government, and even to accept and indeed to facilitate, the return of the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, who had been in Moscow.</u>'"
General Smith:	*"That is correct."* ...
Attorney Magee:	*"You had on your staff when you were in Moscow a John Davies, did you not, General?"*
General Smith:	*"Yes."*
Attorney Magee:	*"So called Far Eastern specialist; is that correct?"*
General Smith:	*"That is correct."* ...
Attorney Magee:	*"And you found him and believed him to be a very loyal and very capable officer, of sound judgment?"*
General Smith:	*"I still believe so from my experience with him in Moscow, yes."* ...

Attorney Magee: "And you know that the McCarran Committee -- I read from page 224 of this report, after having heard Mr. Davies testimony concluded at page 224: 'John Patton Davies, Jr. testified falsely before the sub-committee in denying that he recommended that a central intelligence agency employ, utilize and rely upon certain individuals having Communist associations and connections. This matter was relevant to the inquiry and substantial in import.'"

"Do you know that to be a fact?"

General Smith: "I am aware that that appears in the report of the McCarran Committee."

Attorney Magee: "Are you aware of the further fact that one of the two recommendations of the McCarran Committee, which appears on page 226 is: 'That the Department of Justice submit to a Grand Jury the question of whether perjury has been committed before the sub-committee by John P. Davies, Jr.'"

General Smith: "I am."

Attorney Magee: "Now, General, is there a report in existence, or a recommendation in existence, from John Davies recommending that the Central Intelligence Agency employ persons of Communist sympathy?"

General Smith: "I decline to answer. Classified." ...

Attorney Magee: "Don't you know as a fact, General, that Mr. Davies is pro-Communist?"

General Smith: "No, I do not."

Attorney Magee:	*"Don't you know that he is recommending pro-Communists for work in your agency?"*
General Smith:	*"I must decline to answer that." ...*
Attorney Magee:	*"General, during the McCarran hearings, did your department, under your instructions, contact the Department of Justice with reference to John Patton Davies, Jr.?"*
General Smith:	*"Sorry, can't answer that."*
Attorney Magee:	*"Is it a fact that your Department has requested the Department of Justice not to bring prosecution proceedings against Mr. Davies for perjury?"*
General Smith:	*"Sorry, can't answer that."*

OBSERVATIONS

As can be gathered from the above excerpts and quotations General Smith was not at all impressive as a witness. He reflected (1) ignorance of important subjects; (2) lack of clear thought; (3) manifest contradictions; and (4) a general ineptness in handling questions.

ACTION:

This memorandum is for your information.

62-80750-1954

CHANGED TO

65-61326-1

NOV 24 1952

C

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 22, 1952

FROM : V. P. Kelley

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room

OC, I, A

You will recall that information had been developed indicating that [redacted]

b3

S1200
MR CLEGG

[redacted] of the CIA has advised Liaison Agent Papich that [redacted]

Papich
Callahan

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

b3

ACTION:

This matter will be followed through liaison channels for the purpose of obtaining any additional information which might be of interest to the Bureau regarding [redacted]

b3

SJP:lw

cc - Mr. Clegg

62-80750-1955

RECORDED - 108

INDEXED - 108

26 OCT 9 1952

Papich

71 OCT 22 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 30, 1952
Havana, Cuba

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
RESEARCH MATTER

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached a clipping of an editorial which appeared in the October 1, 1952 issue of the Havana Herald and which comments on the statement of General WALTER BEDELL SMITH, Director of the CIA, to the effect that there may be Communists in the CIA.

Attachment

CDA:JES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/90 BY SP4 [illegible]
comp. #293983

RECORDED - 120

63-80750

INDEXED - 120

OCT 18 1952

EX-129

INITIAL PROCESSING

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80 OCT 21 1952

EDITORIALS

HOW NAIVE CAN YOU GET?

For the week's dunce cap we nominate Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who seems astounded that his admission there are Communists within his own, super-secret group should have shocked the country.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Smith now does not seem to know just exactly what he did say. His best explanation to date of his original blooper is that he meant that Communists are so smart, it would be surprising if they were not operating in the CIA.

We have news for Mr. Smith, who is an ex-ambassador to Russia. This little bundle of information might be translated into the pronouncement that if Mr. Smith doesn't know whether or not he has Communists in his CIA, or if Mr. Smith does have Communists in his CIA, perhaps now is the time to affix an "ex" before his present title of director of the CIA.

Or, perhaps Mr. Smith ins't as naive as he makes out to be. The Republican's main issue in the current campaign seems to be one of "Communists and rascals" in the government, and, perhaps, Mr. Smith thought he would furnish them a bit more fodder as ammunition.

Whatever the reason for Mr. Smith's outburst it makes so little sense that we will be surprised if it is permitted to pass unchallenged by the theoretically intelligent pople who put Mr. Smith where he is today—and out of which he sould be put tomorrow.

—oOo—

"Havana Herald"
10-1-52
Havana, Cuba

ENCLOSURE

62-80750-1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 8, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b3

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The captioned individual is [redacted] confidentially furnished the following comments regarding [redacted] to Liaison Agent Papich.

[redacted] b3

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:lw

cc - Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Glavin

CA 88-1826 Classified by SP7 cc/Alm/mg Declassify on: OADR 9803 RDA/MG 4/21/93 C.A. #88-1826 10-2-89

CA 88-1826 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/89 BY SP7 cc/Alm/mg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

INDEXED - 108

62-80750 - 1958

OCT 14 1952

RECORDED - 108

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 cc/Alm ON 6/15/94 C.A. #88-1826 per CIA Review of 6/2/94

62 OCT 24 1952

EX-112

~~SECRET~~

Papich

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

TO : MR. NICHOLS LBM E

DATE: 11/9/55

FROM : W. G. EAMES E

SUBJECT: GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH, Testimony of, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (H.C.U.A.), October 13, 1952
Bufile 62-80750

Per your instructions, SA J. A. Connors has obtained for us the above testimony of General Smith who was then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. You will recall that considerable excitement resulted from Smith having made a statement that he believed that there were Communists in his own organization (CIA).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached testimony of General Smith be indexed into the CIA file and that the original of this memorandum be serialized as serial 1959x of the main file of the CIA and Smith's testimony placed in date order with other correspondence concerning him at the time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/89 BY SP4 elw/pbm
comp. #293983

(2) That a copy of this memorandum and a copy of the testimony be placed in the main applicant file on General Smith (77-55219).

ENCLO. ATTACHED

2 ENCL.
35

62-80750-1959X

RECORDED-35

INDEXED-35
EX-126

17 NOV 15 1955

LML:sak
(4)
Enclosure
CC: Bufile 77-55219

4-LBM E

63 NOV 29 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-55219-35

ENCLOSURE

RE: GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH, Testimony of, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (H.C.U.A.), October 13, 1952
Bufile 62-80750

62-80750-1959X

Testimony of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

OCTOBER 13, 1952

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
26448 WASHINGTON : 1952

TESTIMONY OF GEN. WALTER B. SMITH, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

H.C.U.A Philadelphia Pa 10/13/52

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I think that I should make it clear that General Smith is being called not because of any connection that he may have or any knowledge that he may have of conditions in Philadelphia. He is being called here at this time merely as a matter of convenience to the committee and as a result of action previously taken by the committee regarding an entirely different matter from that which is under inquiry here. C211F D.C Russia

Will you state your full name, please sir?

General SMITH. Walter B. Smith, general, United States Army.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, General Smith?

General SMITH. Indianapolis, Ind., October 5, 1895.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee, please, in a general way, what your scholastic training has been?

General SMITH. I am a graduate of the parochial schools of Indianapolis, manual training high school, and I have had a year of college, graduate of the Infantry School, Command and General Staff School, the Army War College.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your Army rank?

General SMITH. General.

Mr. TAVENNER. I do not think it necessary, Mr. Chairman, to go through all of the various important positions that General Smith has occupied in the United States Army. That is well known and his distinguished career need not, I think, be attempted to be narrated here. I would like to ask you, however, what positions of a civil nature you have held since 1945.

General SMITH. Assistant Chief—since 1945—Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you become Ambassador?

General SMITH. Early in 1946, and I remained so until 1949, 3 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency?

General SMITH. Two years ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be from approximately October of 1950?

General SMITH. October 7, 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Smith, during the course of hearings being conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, the latter part of September, a notice appeared in the newspapers relating to testimony alleged to have been given by you in the course of a hearing in a civil case. The effect of this statement which appeared in the press in Los Angeles was that practically every security organization of the Government had been infiltrated by Communists, according to your alleged testimony.

The committee immediately caused a subpena to be issued requesting your appearance here today because this is the first opportunity that it has had to meet since completing the hearings in California, for the purpose of inquiring of you what the basis was for your testimony.

Now, after returning to Washington from California, we have secured by subpena a copy of the transcript of the testimony which was the subject of this matter, and I think that I should read the pertinent part of that testimony before asking any further questions.

You were asked this question [reading]:

You worked, did you not, during the time you were Ambassador to Moscow as an officer of our State Department?

Answer. I did.

Question. Don't you know as a fact that in 1947 the State Department was infiltrated with Communists?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Would you agree in the period of General Marshall's administration with the accuracy of this statement?

Page 55 of the deposition of Senator Benton, and his testimony is quoted as follows [reading]:

I know there were Communists in the State Department—

and then the question:

Do you agree that that is a correct statement?

Answer. I would.

Question. You would or wouldn't?

Answer. I would agree that it is a correct statement.

Question. So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

Answer. I do. I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

Mr. WALTER. I think right there, Mr. Tavenner, it might be pertinent to ascertain why the general volunteered this after answering the question:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

What is the basis of that conclusion, General?

General SMITH. In the first place, had I left the answer stand as it was, I remember this was testimony given under oath in reply to cross-examination; and the implication would have been that I believed that there were Communists in the State Department; that it had been riddled with Communists. I don't so believe. There have been two to my knowledge. I don't need to elaborate on the case of Mr. Alger Hiss, as being well-known to all of you. I also am aware or have been informed that about 5 years ago an individual in a very minor position in the State Department was identified as a Communist, and was quietly disposed of, and his case is still under investigation.

That is two. That is the score as far as I know of it. It is plural, Communists.

Mr. WALTER. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the further answer: "I do." And then you went on and volunteered:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

General SMITH. I do, but I cannot elaborate on those reasons in open session.

Mr. WALTER. You have screened everybody in your organization; have you not?

General SMITH. We have, indeed; as I did elaborate further to the press, I have found nobody, no Communists or no penetrations in my

[1] Deposition in Civil Action 1335—52; Senator Joseph R. McCarthy v. Senator William Benton, taken September 29, 1952, Washington, D. C.

own organization in the United States, no Americans, and none within the authority or scope of responsibility of this committee.

Mr. WALTER. Well, now, General, in that regard I would like to call your attention to the fact that we have given to your organization free access to the files of our committee.

General SMITH. Indeed you have.

Mr. WALTER. And when you made this statement, it disturbed all of us, because we don't let just anybody look at our files, and more than that, I was disturbed because I happen to be chairman of the Immigration Committee, and in that position I have cooperated with your organization on many occasions, and you know what I am talking about.

So I think that we are entitled to know why you stated under oath:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

General SMITH. Certainly, Congressman, I will reply in this way: I believe so because in the past we have from time to time discovered one or two, and I believe that in the future we will from time to time discover them, but as I said, none in the United States, no Americans, and none within the scope of interest or responsibility of this committee.

You will remember, please, that I have no responsibility inside the United States, and no internal security responsibility in the United States, and am prohibited by law from exercising any of those functions. I trust that you will not ask me to elaborate further in open hearing about it, and I would be extremely happy to elaborate at considerable extent if you will go into executive session later.

Mr. WALTER. So that, as far as you know, there are no Communists in your organization in the United States?

General SMITH. Indeed, yes, Congressman; and I believe, since this thing has been exaggerated, it might be profitable to the committee, with which as you know we have worked closely in the past, to tell you how we screen our own personnel. It is rather interesting.

Mr. WOOD. I believe the committee would be interested to know that at this point, General, if you don't mind pursuing the subject to developing it a little further for us.

General SMITH. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WOOD. Proceed.

General SMITH. I went over it very carefully, myself. The figures are rather illuminating.

Of the applications which we receive, and I will have to talk to you on the basis of percentages, 80 percent are screened out by our personnel people. Let us take the arbitrary figure of 1,000. Of every 1,000 applications, 80 percent or a little more are eliminated by our personnel people. The remaining 20 percent are turned over to our security agencies for investigation, my own, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Of the remaining 20 percent, 11 percent are eliminated as a result of security investigations. That does not mean that the individuals themselves are suspects. It does mean that security considerations of one kind or another are considered and they include a very wide spectrum, from those individuals who may have relatives behind the iron curtain and who are thus susceptible to pressure, to those individuals who may drink a little bit, or talk a little bit. Eleven percent

are screened out, and of that 11 percent 4 percent are screened out for really genuine security reasons, that is, people who have contacts which we consider render them undesirable for a sensitive service.

You can see what the residue is. Those are the people that we employ. I should like to emphasize, however, that one of the penalties of serving with an agency of this kind is that you are never cleared. You recognize when you join us that you are constantly going to be under investigation, and that you are never relieved of suspicion, even though it be only suspicion of possible indiscretion.

With that very careful screening, we feel that we are relatively pretty thoroughly secure in the United States. Since our responsibilities are outside of the United States, we do not there enjoy that security. There is only one organization or two among the security agencies of Government which is happily in that position. I should say the FBI is almost entirely penetration proof. They employ only Americans and they operate only in the United States.

Mr. VELDE. General, let me say that I do appreciate that last statement you made. I am a former FBI agent myself. I appreciate very much the sensitive position that you are in at the present time, and I do believe that you are doing a remarkable job in screening the Communists and other subversives from your own organization as well as the work you do in combating world-wide espionage. I would like to ask you relative to the Presidential edict which prevents you from giving any of your files or information to any Member of Congress or any congressional committee without the President's approval—how do you construe that?

General SMITH. That applies only to direct loyalty investigations. The Presidential edict is that if in a direct loyalty investigation of an individual or in connection therewith, subpena should be issued for records or files, it would be referred to the President who, presumably if it were justified, would authorize the proper authorities to be shown the files. A case has recently arisen of suspicion of an individual in my own agency, Senator McCarran's committee was interested in.

Mr. VELDE. Would you tell us the name of that individual at the present time?

General SMITH. The officer or the gentleman's name was Dr. Odarenko. He has been investigated and reinvestigated so many times that I think he is black and blue. I was called on by a Member of Congress for the records in the case of Dr. Todos M. Odarenko, not formally, but simply by letter.

Mr. VELDE. What type of position does he hold in your office?

General SMITH. He does some scientific work in connection with electronics. I did not release the files. I offered to make them available within the agency to the Member of Congress who wrote for them, since they are part of our security files, and when that was not satisfactory I personally carried the files down and showed them to Senator McCarran. That was done informally, Congressman, and I thought we have an obligation to that committee as well as your committee.

Mr. VELDE. I certainly appreciate your cooperation in that regard, General. I would like to ask you whether you are acquainted with Colonel Allen of the Signal Corps Intelligence.

General SMITH. Not personally.

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Mr. VELDE. You do know that he has made some complaints concerning communism and Communist infiltration into the Signal Corps Intelligence?

General SMITH. Yes; I do.

Mr. VELDE. Do you happen to have a file in which Colonel Allen and James Webb, who I believe is a civilian employee attached to the Signal Corps Intelligence, with you at the present time?

General SMITH. No, Congressman; I do not have that file with me. I have seen that file.

Mr. VELDE. Does our staff have that file?

Mr. NIXON. We have the file concerning complaints.

General SMITH. I have some notes in connection with the case. I have seen the file but, since it related to a problem of internal security, I took no action on it except to invite the attention of those authorities who are responsible for internal security to the situation which appeared to exist, and then proceeded again to investigate Dr. Odarenko and have FBI reinvestigate him.

Mr. VELDE. As I understand it, General, this complaint by Colonel Allen concerned Dr. Odarenko.

General SMITH. Among a good many others.

Mr. VELDE. And Dr. Odarenko was previously attached to the Signal Corps Intelligence?

General SMITH. Yes, Congressman.

Mr. VELDE. When did Dr. Odarenko become attached to your branch of the Intelligence?

General SMITH. May I consult some notes?

Mr. VELDE. Yes.

General SMITH. May I read from my notes, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

General SMITH. Dr. Odarenko is a 25-year-old Russian-born naturalized citizen who applied for Government employment in 1949 and was employed by the Army. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested to conduct an investigation of Dr. Odarenko and completed it in August of 1949.

In October of 1949 his employment was approved and he entered on duty as an electronics engineer. He came to us shortly thereafter. On the 31st of July 1950, following our policy, he voluntarily submitted to a polograph interview, that is, a lie-detector test, in which special attention was given to questions concerning any of his extracurricular or Communist affiliations and similar support of or sympathies with a foreign power. The interview was favorable to the subject.

About this time we received information of certain anonymous charges which appeared to emanate from a clique of former coemployees in the Signal Corps. I may say, parenthetically, that those charges emanated from one faction of a group which has been under surveillance for a considerable period of time. It is not that there was any suspicion of Communist affiliations, but because there was grave concern about the general stability of some of the individuals.

These charges have continued sporadically from this same group from 1950 through January of 1952. They have been based on allegations that Dr. Odarenko might be subversive or might have subversive associates. He was reinvestigated twice by our own security

agencies and no corroborative evidence has ever been provided. However, incident to these charges, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made a second and very complete investigation from October 1950 to February of 1951, and again furnished a further supplemental report in March of 1951.

In October of 1951 the Central Intelligence Agency security staff made further investigations and the Army supplemented this by detailed inquiry into their own personnel.

In January 1952, and as a result of the four complete investigations and careful analysis of all information obtained, both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Army came to the conclusion that the allegations were unfounded and were based on personal friction and ill-feeling developed in an interoffice feud.

Dr. Odarenko is still in our employ, and we have seen no reason for terminating his employment.

Mr. VELDE. Do you feel that Dr. Odarenko is perfectly loyal as far as his work is concerned?

General SMITH. I do, Congressman.

Mr. VELDE. And that there is nothing in his affiliations with any of the Communist-front groups or anything of that sort that would make him at this time disloyal?

General SMITH. I do.

Mr. VELDE. I believe, of course, and I trust your opinion a great deal, but I do believe, Mr. Chairman, that Colonel Allen should have an opportunity to appear before this committee, and I don't think at this time that I would be willing to hear him due to the fact that I am in a campaign, and I think a couple of others on this committee are in campaigns, but I do ask that before the year is over that Colonel Allen may have an opportunity to appear before this committee and tell what he knows about communism and subversives in the Signal Corps Intelligence, as well as the CIA.

Mr. WOOD. The committee members interrupted counsel awhile ago and have taken some time, and will counsel proceed now with further investigation of the witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Possibly the record should be corrected to show that the name of the Allen to whom you refer was Col. Ollie J. Allen.

Mr. VELDE. How do you spell the first name?

Mr. TAVENNER. O-l-l-i-e. Is that correct?

General SMITH. I don't know; as I said before, I glanced only at the copy of the report which came to my attention, and noted that one individual in my agency was included in a long list of allegations, and turned the information that I had over to those authorities who are responsible for internal security and then proceeded to reinvestigate the devoted Dr. Odarenko.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Smith, at the time the complaint was made against Dr. Odarenko were other persons included in the complaint and then later became employed in your agency?

General SMITH. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will continue with the reading of the testimony. The last answer given by you, or the last question and answer, I think I should reread:

Question. So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

Answer. I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

Question. Do you know them?

Answer. I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them, but I am morally certain, since you are asking the question, that there are. I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government in one way or another. And it is our function to detect them where possible.

I read further from the testimony of Senator Benton:

There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945?

Question. Do you agree with that?

Answer. I would be inclined to think it is true.

General Smith, you were partially asked one question that I wanted to ask you. What is the responsibility of your agency in ascertaining whether or not there has been Communist infiltration in other security organizations of the Government, besides your own?

General SMITH. Within the United States, none.

Mr. TAVENNER. What organizations of the Government in the United States did you have reference to when you said:

I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government.

General SMITH. In a general way, and I do not wish to be specific in open hearing, those organizations of Government which have functions similar to my own, that is, the collection of information, the intelligence agencies of Government, with the one exception, as I previously stated, of the FBI. That does not have to employ foreigners, and it can exclusively operate within the United States.

Mr. VELDE. General, may I interrupt you, I am not quite clear, Are there any other organizations besides your own attached to the United States Government which investigate or collect information outside of the United States?

General SMITH. Yes, sir; the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and various others. They are vitally concerned with information of certain kinds outside the United States.

Mr. VELDE. They are not in your jurisdiction?

General SMITH. They are subject to my general coordination, and they are responsible, as I am, however, for their own internal security and are as vulnerable as I am outside the United States to certain types of penetration, and please remember that when I refer to penetration I am referring to espionage, that is to a spy or an agent of the Soviet Government or of one of the governments associated therewith, who in one way or the other, and it does not have to be on a high level, worms his way into an organization for the purpose of collecting information.

Mr. WOOD. Proceed with your answer.

General SMITH. That concludes it, I think, sir.

Mr. WOOD. I thought you were interrupted.

General SMITH. Does that answer your question, sir?

Mr. TAVENNER. Not entirely, sir. You have talked about Government security agencies abroad, but your statement as recorded in the transcript of the testimony did not limit it, limit your answer to security agencies abroad. Your testimony was [reading]:

I believe they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government.

Now, I would like to know what security organizations of Government within the United States you had reference to, specifically.

General SMITH. None. My responsibilities are all abroad, and my knowledge is restricted to what goes on abroad.

Mr. TAVENNER. But that is not what you said in your testimony, and you did not limit it to activities abroad, and so as the testimony stands on the record it is an indictment of every security Government agency in the land, or every Government security organization in the land.

General SMITH. I did not delimit it, Mr. Counsel, and I don't think that it should be taken as an indictment by anybody who is familiar with the law and with the limitations of my own responsibility. Those are very clear.

Mr. WALTER. We are familiar with the law, but what we want to know is what you meant when you made this very plain statement.

General SMITH. Exactly that.

Mr. WALTER. And more than that, I would like to know whether or not you felt that there had been a penetration into this committee.

General SMITH. I meant exactly what I said, Congressman.

Mr. WALTER. You said that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of the Government in one way or another.

General SMITH. That is exactly what I meant. I have made certain exceptions, but remember, please, that when I talk, I talk about the operations with which I am familiar.

Mr. WALTER. Well, one day, but then on another day you talk about something else.

General SMITH. I answered a question, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Congressman, and I answered it to the best of my ability and elaborated as rapidly as I could.

Mr. WALTER. Well, on the 29th of September, you said one thing, and on the 30th you said something else. What you said on the 29th stirred this committee, for the reasons I have already given you. Now, as I understand your testimony, you base this statement [reading]:

> I believe there are Communists in my own organization; there are Communists in the State Department—

on the fact that you know of two Communists in the State Department, and you don't know of one in your organization in the United States, and that is the basis for this statement?

General SMITH. Have I allayed your disturbance?

Mr. WALTER. You haven't allayed my disturbance. I am disturbed because you happen to be occupying the position you are occupying, General, to be brutally and perfectly frank.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions?

Mr. TAVENNER. May I put the question this way: What basis did you have for stating that the Communists had infiltrated every security organization of Government in one way or another?

General SMITH. I think that it is inevitable that in one way or another at some time or another there must be a penetration within practically all of our security agencies who are obliged to deal with people of a certain type.

You are asking me to go into methods which I would be happy to do in a closed session, but aside from that all I can say is that I have observed what they have been able to do elsewhere, and I am conscious

and I know what they have been able to do in the past, let us say, in Canada, in the United States itself, as you will note from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Japan, and in Germany.

Those two latter countries were once where the security police did not operate under the limitations of law and decency and regard for human rights that we do in this country, and yet they were phenomenally successful, and so it would be very foolish and very fatuous of us to assume that somewhere we do not have a penetration. I believe that all of my colleagues in the intelligence community so assume and so act.

Mr. WALTER. That is exactly what you meant on the 29th of September, and you assumed and presumed that there had been an infiltration and that was merely an assumption based on nothing more than the history of the past.

General SMITH. A little more than that.

Mr. WALTER. Plus the two cases that you know of in the State Department.

General SMITH. A little more than that. As I have told you, Congressman, we have turned up abroad people within our own organization, and there are other organizations like my own which operate abroad and which operate under the same difficulties, and the same limitations, and which are obliged to employ the same type of personnel.

Mr. VELDE. As far as I am concerned, I am going to assume just like you do, because I know that from the past there have been infiltrations into the various security services. You take the OSS, for instance, I don't know whether you heard of Sterling Hayden or not.

General SMITH. Indeed I have.

Mr. VELDE. Sterling Hayden came before this committee, and he testified that he was a member of the Communist Party, at the time he was in the OSS, and certainly we can assume that if a gentleman of that standing would come in and say that he was a member of the Communist Party, that there are others, too, who have been in the services, and who will attempt to get into the services in the future, and I thoroughly agree with General Smith in his statement.

General SMITH. May I make a perfectly gratuitous statement at this point?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir; we would be delighted to have it.

General SMITH. I am not political, and I have no political affiliations, and I have no political leanings. I am conscious of the fact that this, perfectly honest, to my mind, statement made under oath, and under very limited conditions, has been at certain levels used politically. Now, I would like to say this: Any future President, Democratic or Republican, is going to have to work with the same agencies that are now engaged in the problem of eliminating the Communist menace. Any future administration, Democratic or Republican, is going to encounter the same difficulties.

I know both the Presidential candidates and I have the most profound respect for the integrity and character and ability of both of them. If either one of them does as well as President Truman has done in supporting and encouraging the activities of the security agencies of this Government, then the American people will be able to congratulate themselves and will have nothing to worry about.

Mr. WOOD. I appreciate that statement, and the sentiment behind it. I hope, also, that you may be cognizant of the very deep concern the members of this committee felt when they read in the press the statement attributed to you to the effect that to your knowledge, practically every agency of this Government had been infiltrated by Communists and their agents. I understand now, from what you say here, that when you made those statements that, for instance:

I would agree that there are Communists in the State Department—

you predicate that on the two instances that you detailed to this committee.

General SMITH. I certainly know of two, Mr. Chairman, and it will be inevitable that in the years to come from time to time at some levels they will be picked up, one or another, because we have a long pull ahead of us.

Mr. WOOD. I don't think that that statement was so disturbing as the further statement that—

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

and that is a direct quote from your testimony. That statement did not seek to limit what it embraced to the United States alone, and it just said:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

That was a most disturbing statement to me. I understand now that you say, and it is your contention, that that is what you intended to convey then, that you knew of none in the United States but that you believed there were some at other places; is that correct?

General SMITH. Well, you know what my organization is, Mr. Chairman, and you and the members of your committee are experienced and knowledgeable in this matter, and you have dealt with us for a long time, and you know what our purpose is, and you know how we operate, and you know what our objectives are.

Mr. WOOD. I understand, sir, but you did not undertake to limit it, notwithstanding the fact that your organization operates only in foreign fields, many of your personnel are in the United States, and are United States citizens.

General SMITH. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. And don't you agree now that it would be a disturbing thing if the American people were to become convinced of the fact that you yourself believed that right here in our midst that your organization is infiltrated with Communists, and wouldn't it be a disturbing sort of situation?

General SMITH. Yes, indeed it would; and that is one of the reasons why I was glad to come here today. In justice to myself, now, you must recall that immediately after this hearing, to those members of the press who wished to remain, this was pretty thoroughly explained. One or two did not wish to remain and left. Immediately afterward, the following day, as a matter of fact, I got a group of editors, owners, and so forth, and amplified it pretty thoroughly. Regrettably, not all of that amplification was published, because, as the President wrote me, this is a political year and he understood that it is inevitable that any statement by a member of the administration is going to be taken out of context and exploited for political purposes. Many of the things that I have told you today have been given

publicly but have not been printed. That is why I would like to get this record straight.

Mr. VELDE. General——

Mr. WOOD. I would like to ask you one further question. Categorically, General Smith, now in clarification of that portion of your answer as to whether or not you know of any Communists in your own organization, in which you state that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security agency of the Government in one way or another—categorically, do you now say that you don't know of any security organization in America that has a Communist in it today, or that you do?

General SMITH. That has one today?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

General SMITH. Categorically, no; because if I did, I would put my finger on him instantly, and he would be eliminated. But I would certainly, Mr. Chairman, be foolishly complacent if I acted on any other assumption than that some were there.

Mr. WOOD. I understand; vigilance, eternal vigilance is the only hope we have of security anyway in a democracy, but by stating that, that you believe they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security agency of the Government, do you now say that you had no basis for that belief or that you believe it because of the fact that you think they are as smart as we are and can get into the organizations without being known? Now, which do you base it on?

General SMITH. You know, sir, that we have from time to time discovered them.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

General SMITH. And I from time to time discover them in my own activities in various places, which I would prefer not to discuss in open hearing. While we constantly work to perfect our defensive mechanism, it is inevitable that we will continue from time to time to discover them, and I cannot categorically say that there are none. My assumption would be that somewhere in some level there probably is an agent.

Mr. WOOD. That is the basis for your statement then that you believe that they are so adroit that they have infiltrated every security agency?

General SMITH. That is one.

Mr. WOOD. Is that all?

General SMITH. The other is observation of what they have done and what they are doing elsewhere. That is with friendly governments and abroad. What they can do for instance in Japan and under the Japanese thought control and secret police system, and what they could do in Germany under the Nazi system of police control, they undoubtedly will be able to do elsewhere.

Mr. WOOD. All right, sir, then do I understand that your statement:

I believe that they are so adroit they have been able to infiltrate—

is predicated on pure theory?

General SMITH. No; it is predicated upon pure theory and past performance.

Mr. WOOD. Take them both, does that cover it?

General SMITH. That covers it, yes; because certainly as I have said, if I knew where there was one specifically today, I would certainly produce him.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Chairman, if we today here have taken just one term out of context, that is one answer that General Smith made in his deposition, that is, when he was asked:

So you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

and the answer was:

I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

And now we have just questioned the general on that one statement. But right in the deposition he goes on to say, after a question was asked:

Do you know them?

I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them. But I am morally certain that there are.

Certainly that should explain the statement that he believes that there are Communists in his own organization. I just wanted to add that to make the record clear.

General SMITH. Thank you very much, Congressman. That is a correct statement, and I said that I was morally certain that there were.

Mr. WOOD. Do you have any reasons on which you base that statement other than those you have given?

General SMITH. I do not.

Mr. WOOD. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Smith, you mentioned the fact that there were two members of the Communist Party within the State Department and one of them was Hiss, who was the other?

General SMITH. As I told you, I was informed by an officer of the State Department that there was one in a minor position, and I know nothing of the name, and if I did I couldn't tell you because as I told you the case is still under investigation.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the course of your statement of September 30, you show that the functioning of your agency is made as secure as possible by compartmentalization of the work. To quote you:

So that no single individual below the very top level is able to gain the whole picture, even though he may obtain part of it.

Do you have a section of your agency known as the Evaluation Section which evaluates the information received, and if so, do you consider it to be the top-level group that you referred to here in this statement?

General SMITH. No; I have no such section.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you consider those who perform that type of work to be the top-level persons referred to in your statement?

General SMITH. Please tell me what you mean by "evaluation."

Mr. TAVENNER. Persons who would evaluate information which you received. Under the provisions of the act creating the Central Intelligence Agency it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council, to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security. Now, I am speaking of the function of evaluating that information.

General SMITH. I will have to go into a little detail and then ask the chairman to tell me just which of the phases of evaluation you are interested in.

There are, as some of you may know, two sorts of evaluation: First is the evaluation of the source and authenticity of information. That is done by people who secure it, and I don't know myself what the sources of information are, and it is done on a code basis. But let us take, for example, what I am now saying to you, if I am speaking about the Central Intelligence Agency, and using a hypothetical code, it would be evaluated let us say as X-100. That means that it was said by a responsible official who was in charge that it was not a document but that it was a statement which had the authenticity of a document. Beyond that, only the source and the person who receives it and who deals with the source knows who the individual is and what type it is.

There is another form of evaluation which means in fact the assessment of all of the information which flows into Government and the boiling of it down into estimates of what may be the most probable intensions or the capabilities of our enemies. That is done by a committee which consists of the heads of all of the intelligence services of the Government acting under my chairmanship.

That, I believe, is the evaluation function, the way we carry out the evaluation function which you read there. Yes; that is on the top level.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Doyle, do you have any questions?

Mr. DOYLE. General, in your statement of September 30 I think that you said that this is not to reflect on the loyalty of our employees or to suggest that any of our security agencies are riddled with Communists, as has been alleged from time to time. In using that term "riddled," as you did in your statement of September 30, are we to understand that even in your own organization, to which you referred, which is the only organization, as I understand it now, that you referred to in the deposition when you said that no doubt there were Communists in your own organization. Do you mean that your own organization is now or ever was riddled in, your judgment, with Communists?

General SMITH. No, Congressman. I thought that I had made that very clear.

Mr. DOYLE. Do you now know of any Government organization of the United States Government which is riddled with Communists?

General SMITH. I thought that that statement stood pretty well by itself.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, I thought it did, too, but you would be surprised out in California where I live, certain newspapers capitalized upon your statement here in the deposition hearing, and they didn't hesitate to, some of them incorrectly, quote you as saying that Government agencies were riddled with Communists.

General SMITH. I don't suppose there is a gentleman on this platform who hasn't been pretty incorrectly quoted at some time or other.

Mr. DOYLE. That is correct. We are used to it.

General SMITH. But since you want—and I appreciate it very much—since you want to set such a record straight, as I indeed do, too, of course not. It would be ridiculous to assume that they are. I have

told you what I know about the State Department. I have known of two there, one directly and one indirectly, and I think that that is a pretty good score.

Mr. DOYLE. Now, let me pinpoint this question, General: Do I understand then that when you stated in your deposition hearing——

There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945—

do I understand that the number of Communists you knew of in the State Department when you gave this testimony was the Hiss case and one other, and that is all?

General SMITH. I think that you have read Mr. Benton's statement as my own, have you not? Would you mind clearing that up?

Mr. DOYLE. I see. That is Mr. Benton's statement, but in answer to a question——

General SMITH. I said I would be inclined to believe it. Mr. Benton said it, and he was Assistant Secretary of State, and I would not be inclined to disbelieve him. I was testifying in the interest of Senator Benton.

Mr. DOYLE. May I say, preliminary to this one further question, out in California your statement was publicly seized. There were big head lines in certain newspapers, and some of them 3 or 4 inches in height, the print.

General SMITH. They always do things well in California.

Mr. DOYLE. Manifestly for political purposes but nevertheless after that occurred, I, as a member of this committee, the Un-American Activities Committee, was asked very frankly whether or not you referred to the Un-American Activities Committee staff of investigators as possibly an area of Government organization in which there had been infiltration.

General SMITH. I hope you repudiated the allegation.

Mr. DOYLE. Well, of course I did not know what you referred to, very frankly, because I read your statement and it said that practically every security organization in Government was involved.

Mr. VELDE. Are we a security organization?

Mr. DOYLE. While I recognize this committee is not a security organization, I will say to you that generally speaking I think that the American people don't differentiate very much between a security organization of Government and the functioning of this committee. That is my experience. They don't differentiate between the staff of this committee and the staff of the CIA, your organization, or Hoover's organization, or any of them. They figure them all as responsible for this load of investigating.

Now, merely that the record will be straight, and so that the people out West will understand that you did not refer to or have in mind any connection with the Un-American Activities Committee, directly or indirectly, may I ask you if you did?

General SMITH. No, Congressman. I was referring to what within the limit of my own definition means security agency, that is, those which are directly concerned with gathering information and preventing counterespionage. So I did not directly refer to you. I won't give you absolution; you are responsible for your own internal security.

Mr. DOYLE. That is correct, and, of course, when you gave that testimony, according to your answers to our distinguished chairman and our counsel, you only referred to areas outside the United States, of which you have knowledge.

General SMITH. In general, yes.

Mr. DOYLE. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. Are there any further questions?

Mr. VELDE. I just wanted to make one point clear.

General, you previously referred to the President's Executive order and also stated that you would be willing to testify before this committee in closed session. I hope that that will be a continuing overture, but I doubt very much whether the committee can handle it in the near future in view of the fact that there are a number of other witnesses called, but could you tell us generally to what you were referring, that couldn't be testified to in open session, but could be testified to in closed session, without mentioning any names?

General SMITH. Yes. I am very glad to do so. As you are aware, the National Security Act of 1947 prohibits me from disclosing the methods of my agency or its sources to any unauthorized persons. This committee is not an unauthorized group, in my own estimate, and the McCarran committee, and as long as I remain in office I will continue to do that. If I were testifying in executive session, I would give you specific reasons why I believe some of the things I believe, and possibly convince Representative Walter that they are not too far-fetched, but I cannot do that in open session. If the committee really wants information which will bear out my beliefs, then I shall be happy to give it, but only in executive session.

Mr. VELDE. Thank you. That is all I have.

Mr. WOOD. Are there any further questions?

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused in attendance on this committee unless later called, in executive session?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Thank you very much, General. If the committee should meet at some later date, which it probably will, to hear you in executive session, we will arrange to do that in the city of Washington.

General SMITH. Yes. I would be very glad to do that.

Mr. WOOD. You are excused.

The committee will stand in recess for 10 minutes.

(Whereupon a recess was taken, following which the committee continued the hearing on another phase of its investigation—Communist activities in the Philadelphia area.)

×

4-528

62-80750-1961

CHANGED TO

105-11887-10X

APR 21 1953

1961

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 14, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has confidentially furnished the following information to Liaison Agent Papich.

[redacted]

b3

SJP:lw:nck

cc - Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen

CA 88-1826
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/89 BY SP4 [illegible]
9803 RDD/MG
4/21/93 C.A. #88-1826
SP7 CLC/ACM
6/15/94 C.A. #88-1826
PER CIA REVIEW of 6/2/94

RECORDED : 82 162-80750-1960
INDEXED : 82
OCT 21 1952
EX. - 103

70 OCT 27 1952

4-528

62-80750-1962

CHANGED TO

64-35693-237-5

JUL 29 1953

Elm

C

-1962

Tolson
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Laughlin
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Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

October 14, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

You inquired about our information reflecting Senator Saltonstall's interest in CIA.

The Boston Office, under date of June 19, 1950, in a letter to the Bureau pointed out that [redacted] b3 b6 b7C (62-80750-1247)

[redacted] b3 (118-2190)

[redacted] (62-80750-571)

b3

[redacted] (62-80750-632)

[redacted]

LBN:FEC:ptm

RECORDED - 68 62-80750-1964

OCT 28 1952

62 NOV 17 1952

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3

[redacted] (62-80750-1697)

Respectfully,

D. B. Nichols

apparently we didn't follow up as we should have.

D.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Glavin
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Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

October 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On October 14, 1952, a memorandum was submitted setting out the information that apparently Senator Saltonstall (R-Massachusetts) was interested in CIA [redacted]

b3

Inspector DeLoach demanded details on November 15, 16, 19, and 20, 1951. [redacted]

The Director noted on the closing paragraph of the memo, "Apparently we didn't follow it up as we should have."

I think the Director might like to know that this matter was followed to its logical conclusion [redacted]

(62-80750-1724)

RECORDED - 68 62-80750-1965

Obviously, the memorandum, which was prepared by Crosby, should have included this development.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Certainly!

78 NOV 12 1952

FEC:ptm

It is regrettable that we get complete facts.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 22, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Candy

[redacted] of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has informed Liaison Agent Papich that [redacted]

b3

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:lw

cc - Mr. Rosen

INDEXED - 46

162-80750 - 19666

RECORDED - 46

OCT 28 1952

EX-153

63 NOV 5 1952

4-528

62-80750-1967

CHANGED TO

64-35693-265-2

JUL 29 1953

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 28, 1952

FROM: V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] of the CIA volunteered the following information to Liaison Agent Papich on a highly confidential basis.

b3

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:fh

RECORDED - 9 62-80750-1968

OCT 30 1952

EX. - 106

21

NOV 6 1952

FIVE

CA 88-1826

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
ON THIS ENVELOPE
IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/89 BY SP4 [illegible]/mg
9803 RDD/MG
4/7/93 C.A. # 88-1826
SP7 cc/Acm
6/15/94 C.A. # 88-1826

~~CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED~~

ENCLOSURE

62-80750-1969

FOREIGN NEWS

GERMANY

Caught Red-Handed

A great scandal broke out in West Germany last week. There, standing in the middle of it, fidgeting unhappily, was Uncle Sam.

Among 30-odd youth organizations to grow up in Germany since the war, none seemed more vigorous, better organized and more comfortably financed than the right-wing *Bund Deutscher Jugend* (League of German Youth).

Claiming 20,000 members, BDJ stood foursquare for hiking, democracy, outdoor fellowship and against Communism. If not actually supported by Chancellor Adenauer's government, BDJ was benevolently regarded as a West German answer to the East zone's 2,000,000-strong Communist *Freie Deutsche Jugend*. It practiced direct action; it had a knack for breaking up Communist meetings and was expert at exposing the sheeplike West German businessmen who clandestinely supported the Reds as "just in case" insurance.

But some West German oldtimers were skeptical. The way BDJ battled the Reds reminded them disconcertingly of the temper and tactics of the old Hitler youth. They noticed that BDJ did not stop with the Reds, but also attacked the Socialist youth. BDJ was secretive about its membership and refused to explain how it financed its recruiting and propaganda campaigns. Last May Frankfurt police discovered BDJ buckoes toting truncheons, whereupon Georg August Zinn, the Socialist Minister President of Hesse, decided then & there to have a closer look at BDJ.

Plan for Action. What he found sent him rushing to the floor of Hesse's Landtag last week to report. Said Zinn: BDJ had been created and bankrolled by the U.S. Moreover, on U.S. orders, BDJ had set up within itself a clandestine little army called the "Technical Service." Its function: to sabotage Soviet communications and supply depots and wage guerrilla warfare in case Russia should invade West Germany. Periodically, BDJ units went to a secret camp in Odenwald forest for U.S.-supervised training in Russian, American and German weapons, including machine guns, grenades and knives. These elite "youths," said Zinn, were between 35 and 50 years old, all former German officers and some of them old Nazis and SS men. The U.S. bill: 50,000 marks ($11,900) a month.

Then Zinn sprang a real shocker. The Technical Service had prepared long lists of West German "unreliables" to be "put on ice" on Invasion Day. Only a handful were Communists; the rest were Socialists, including such prominent anti-Reds as West Germany's No. 1 Socialist Erich Ollenhauer, the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen, and the Minister President of Lower Saxony.

Enter CIA. All German eyes turned to the U.S. High Commissioner's Office for a denial, but got none. HICOG tried to explain, stammered and stuttered, then wisely subsided and firmly requested the West German government and Socialist Party to join in a U.S.-German investigation of the whole affair. Said High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly: "Let's get to the bottom of this. Let the chips fall where they may."

Some of them fell embarrassingly close. Apparently the State Department and Donnelly were correct in saying no "responsible" American official at HICOG knew of BDJ's covert U.S. support. The previous High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, had steadfastly refused to meet BDJ leaders. But shortly after the Reds invaded Korea, the U.S. cloak & dagger Central Intelligence Agency decided to prepare for a similar Red move into West Germany. It organized BDJ as a potential partisan group, and thought it could control its sympathies. Whether CIA was worried by the Nazi caste in BDJ is not yet clear. But last spring, to its horror, the CIA discovered the BDJ blacklist and learned that it had been played by BDJ for a patsy. CIA quickly tried to shake itself free, but it was too late.

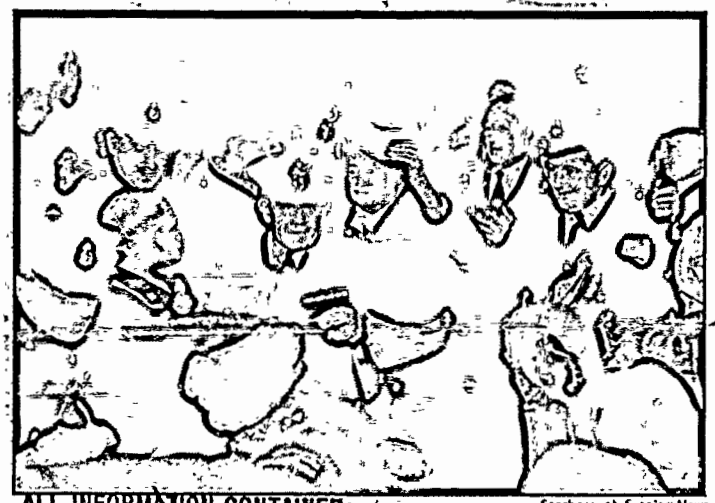
At week's end, the Reds ecstatically brought up their heaviest propaganda guns and boomed that the episode was "final proof" of a U.S.-Nazi conspiracy against democrats and for war. The independent *Frankfurter Rundschau* editorialized: "One would like to assume that the secret American sponsors knew nothing of the assassination plans. However, their support of a fascist underground movement is bound to produce distrust of American officials. We refuse to fight Stalinism with the help of fascism." No one seemed to understand that the U.S. had not been sinister, just silly.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Hen-Lion

Two weeks ago Aneurin Bevan did his best to persuade a rabidly divided Labor Party conference at Morecambe that the U.S. was deliberately goading Britain into war and bankruptcy (TIME, Oct. 13). Last week, at the Yorkshire beach resort Scarborough, Winston Churchill assured a conference of 5,000 Conservatives that "the foundation of [British] foreign policy is a true and honorable comradeship with the United States."

At the Tories' convention (their first since 1937 as the government in power), there was no unruly wrangling and almost no disagreement. Party Boss Lord Woolton had provided a new slogan, "Winning Through," and a new symbol, a white lion rampant. But a party brochure picked the hen as its symbolic heroine and proclaimed, with a snort at Labor's noisy ranks: "The cock crows, but the hen delivers the goods." Which is the proper symbol for the Tories, asked the *Manchester Guardian*, lion rampant or hen couchant?



CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL AT SCARBOROUGH
Mr. Butler, Lance Arthur.

Scarborough *Evening News*

Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lion had much to crow about. A year of Conservative government had seen no sensational improvements. Britain was still plagued by shortages. Its defense program was drastically cut and far behind its goals. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. ("Rab") Butler reported that Britain was now out of the red at last, thanks to a favorable trade balance of £24 million ($67 million) for the first half of 1952, but his shining news was tarnished by an unexpectedly large internal budget deficit of £293 million. Nevertheless, it was Butler's honestly stated mixture of good &

FOREIGN NEWS

GERMANY

Caught Red-Handed

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Claiming 20,000 members, BDJ stood foursquare for hiking, democracy, outdoor fellowship and against Communism. If not actually supported by Chancellor Adenauer's government, BDJ was benevolently regarded as a West German answer to the East zone's 2,000,000-strong Communist *Freie Deutsche Jugend*. It practiced direct action; it had a knack for breaking up Communist meetings and was expert at exposing the sheeplike West German businessmen who clandestinely supported the Reds as "just in case" insurance.

But some West German oldtimers were skeptical. The way BDJ battled the Reds reminded them disconcertingly of the temper and tactics of the old Hitler youth. They noticed that BDJ did not stop with the Reds, but also attacked the Socialist youth. BDJ was secretive about its membership, and refused to explain how it financed its recruiting and propaganda campaigns. Last May Frankfurt police discovered BDJ buckoes toting truncheons, whereupon Georg August Zinn, the Socialist Minister President of Hesse, decided then & there to have a closer look at BDJ.

Plan for Action. What he found sent him rushing to the floor of Hesse's Landtag last week to report. Said Zinn: BDJ had been created and bankrolled by the U.S. Moreover, on U.S. orders, BDJ had set up within itself a clandestine little army called the "Technical Service." Its function: to sabotage Soviet communications and supply depots and wage guerrilla warfare in case Russia should invade West Germany. Periodically, BDJ units went to a secret camp in Odenwald forest for U.S.-supervised training in Russian, American and German weapons, including machine guns, grenades and knives. These elite "youths," said Zinn, were between 35 and 50 years old, all former German officers and some of them old Nazis and SS men. The U.S. bill: 50,000 marks ($11,900) a month.

Then Zinn sprang a real shocker. The Technical Service had prepared long lists of West German "unreliables" to be "put on ice" on Invasion Day. Only a handful were Communists; the rest were Socialists, including such prominent anti-Reds as West Germany's No. 1 Socialist Erich Ollenhauer, the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen, and the Minister President of Lower Saxony.

Enter CIA. All German eyes turned to the U.S. High Commissioner's Office for a denial, but got none. HICOG tried to explain, stammered and stuttered, then wisely subsided and firmly requested the West German government and Socialist Party to join in a U.S.-German investigation of the whole affair. Said High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly: "Let's get to the bottom of this. Let the chips fall where they may."

Some of them fell embarrassingly close. Apparently the State Department and Donnelly were correct in saying no "responsible" American official at HICOG knew of BDJ's covert U.S. support. The previous High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, had steadfastly refused to meet BDJ leaders. But shortly after the Reds invaded Korea, the U.S. cloak & dagger Central Intelligence Agency decided to prepare for a similar Red move into West Germany. It organized BDJ as a potential partisan group, and thought it could control its sympathies. Whether CIA was worried by the Nazi caste in BDJ is not yet clear. But last spring, to its horror, the CIA discovered the BDJ blacklist and learned that it had been played by BDJ for a patsy. CIA quickly tried to shake itself free, but it was too late.

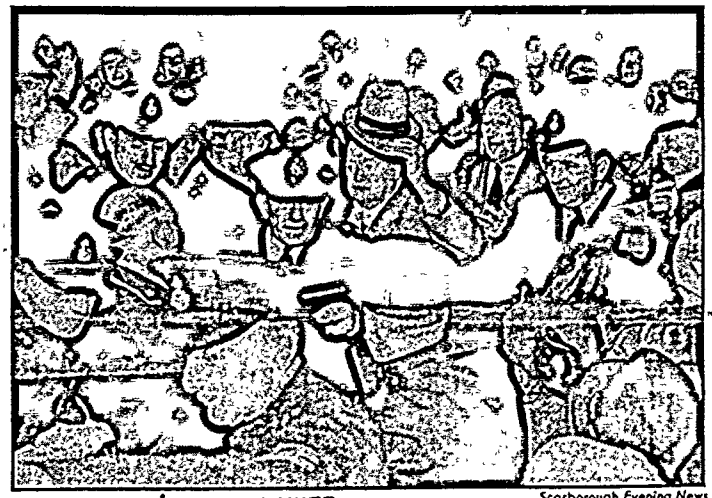
At week's end, the Reds ecstatically brought up their heaviest propaganda guns and boomed that the episode was "final proof" of a U.S.-Nazi conspiracy against democrats and for war. The independent *Frankfurter Rundschau* editorialized: "One would like to assume that the secret American sponsors knew nothing of the assassination plans. However, their support of a fascist underground movement is bound to produce distrust of American officials. We refuse to fight Stalinism with the help of fascism." No one seemed to understand that the U.S. had not been sinister, just silly.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Hen-Lion

Two weeks ago Aneurin Bevan did his best to persuade a rabidly divided Labor Party conference at Morecambe that the U.S. was deliberately goading Britain into war and bankruptcy (TIME, Oct. 13). Last week, at the Yorkshire beach resort Scarborough, Winston Churchill assured a conference of 5,000 Conservatives that "the foundation of [British] foreign policy is a true and honorable comradeship with the United States."

At the Tories' convention (their first since 1937 as the government in power), there was no unruly wrangling and almost no disagreement. Party Boss Lord Woolton had provided a new slogan, "Winning Through," and a new symbol, a white lion rampant. But a party brochure picked the hen as its symbolic heroine and proclaimed, with a snort at Labor's noisy ranks: "The cock crows, but the hen delivers the goods." Which is the proper symbol for the Tories, asked the *Manchester Guardian*, lion rampant or hen couchant?



Scarborough *Evening News*

CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL AT SCARBOROUGH
Prince Arthur.

Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lion had much to crow about. A year of Conservative government had seen no sensational improvements. Britain was still plagued by shortages. Its defense program was drastically cut and far behind its goals. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. ("Rab") Butler reported that Britain was now out of the red at last, thanks to a favorable trade balance of £24 million ($67 million) for the first half of 1952, but his shining news was tarnished by an unexpectedly large internal budget deficit of £293 million. Nevertheless, it was Butler's honestly stated mixture of good &

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 29, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

E.O. 10450 FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

[redacted]

b3

[redacted] of the CIA has confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that [redacted]

The above is being made a matter of record. [redacted]

b3

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:lwb

62-80750 — 1970

RECORDED-29

INDEXED-29

OCT 30 1952

21

63 NOV 7 1952

COPY:mmo

TO : Mr. TOLSON

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: CIA PROSELYTING OF BUREAU PERSONNEL

From time to time I have heard bits of information gossip and rumor to the effect that CIA has actively endeavored to proselyte key Bureau personnel. It has been extremely difficult to verify this information without actually contacting the people who have left the services of the Bureau and gone with CIA. It has been reported that [redacted]

b3

It has been further reported that [redacted]

I have heard that there are two individuals within the CIA who are particularly anxious to recruit key Bureau personnel. One of these persons is [redacted] and an individual by the name of [redacted] I understand that these two persons would utilize any device to proselyte former Bureau personnel and will even go so far as to approach former Bureau personnel presently with CIA to go out and make contact with present and former Bureau employees to entice them with offers of higher grades to go to CIA. I have no way of proving the information which I have received, although I strongly suspect that it's true from circumstances which are apparent in the Bureau's personnel files.

b3

[redacted]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

30 NOV 13 1952

RECORDED-30

NOV 6 1952

JPM:hc

EX.-111

COPY:mmo

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C

[redacted]

The foregoing information is on some of the recent individuals who have gone to CIA, but I think the greatest concern is the attitude which has been reported of [redacted] b3 [redacted] to proselyte Bureau employees who have a

b3

I told [redacted] that I did not see how we could give him any help but he requested that the matter be presented for a decision and that he be advised.

After terminating the call with him, I contacted SA S. J. Papich, who handles liaison with CIA. Mr. Papich has not heard of any activity at CIA which might throw any light on this request but he felt that there was no reason why the matter should not be handled through liaison. He suggested that before any decision is made to give CIA any information, he be permitted to make inquiries at CIA to determine just what this request is all about.

RECOMMENDATION

That this matter be referred to the Liaison Section for inquiry at CIA as to the basis for this request and further, that no information be given to Withington and that he be informed that all matters involving business with CIA are to be channelled through the Liaison Section.

I see no reason for giving them anything.

10/23/54

I agree 10/23

I agree 10/24

I agree 10/24

Just drop it completely.

H.

COPY:mmo

wealth of Communist and Soviet espionage backgrounds to go to CIA for more money. I also think it is particularly disturbing to think that [redacted] are in the practice of utilizing former Agents now with CIA to proselyte present Bureau employees with the offer of higher grades. I realize that this is merely rumor and that I am unable to find the evidence to substantiate this. The rumors I have heard, however, bits of information that have come to my attention, have come from reliable sources. b3

[redacted]

I wish it were possible to document the rumors and gossip that I have set forth herein; however, I do not have any way of doing so without suggesting an open inquiry, which I do not think would be desirable at this time. Furthermore, I do not think that the information I have set forth is of sufficient value that we can take it directly to CIA because the net result would merely be haggling without achieving anything, since we do not have positive facts. I do think, however, that the information in this memorandum should be borne in mind for future consideration in connection with our present liaison and other contacts with CIA on an official and personal basis.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION "THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO QUESTION BUT THERE IS A VERY DEFINATE & INTENSIVE EFFORT BEING MADE BY CIA TO PROSELYTE KEY BUREAU PERSONNEL & THEY ARE APPROACHING OUR STAFF IN VIOLATION OF ALL AGREEMENTS AND DECENCY."H."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN

DATE: October 23, 1952

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT: [redacted] b3

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

On 10/23/52 [redacted] who stated that he was a [redacted] at CIA, telephonically contacted me to [redacted] b3

[redacted] b3

[redacted] b3

[redacted]

NOV 18 1952

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51

162-80750-1974

NOV 5 1952

HLE:mm
CC: S. J. Papich

5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 3, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Candy

SUBJECT: ~~INFORMATION FROM CIA ON STATUS OF WORLD COMMUNISM~~
~~SECURITY MATTER - C~~
Central Intelligence Agency

You will recall that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was contacted for the purpose of determining if that Agency was in a position to furnish the Bureau, on a quarterly basis, a brief resume of the status of world Communism. This matter was referred to the CIA by the Liaison Agent [redacted] b3

[redacted] of the CIA has advised that [redacted]

[redacted] b3

[redacted]

ACTION:

This matter will be directed to the attention of the CIA officials on the occasion of the next Monthly Staff Conference for the purpose of ascertaining [redacted] b3

SJP:fh:lw

RECORDED - 63 62-30750-19716

INDEXED - 63

NOV 7 1952

5

See memo 11/12/52 "Stoll conf. with CIA"

EX-113

62 NOV 17 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Egg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : MR. HOOVER

DATE: October 28, 1952

FROM : SAC AUERBACH

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Senator BRIDGES has apparently been following the JARVINEN case and was interested to ascertain all the details of the judgment for contempt of the two Seattle CIA men, which I gave him.

I confidentially told him of the comments of Senator SALTONSTALL and the questions he had asked you several times in appropriations [redacted] b3

[redacted]

In this connection, I might note that in the three talks which BRIDGES made out here as an example of the way the administration is handling foreign relations he quotes the story of bringing ACHESON before the Appropriations Committee right after the attack on Korea and having ACHESON advise the Appropriations Committee that the attack on Korea was a complete surprise and that there was no warning whatsoever concerning it. He then states that the same committee had Admiral HILLENKOETTER, then head of CIA, in to testify, whereupon HILLENKOETTER stated that they had furnished repeated warnings of the concentration of Commie troops, the bringing up to the forward lines of heavy equipment such as tanks, etc., the infiltration of Russian officers into both the Commie Army and Commie Air Force, etc., to the State Department, the White House and the joint Chiefs of Staff. He furnished them the copies of the receipts which the representatives of those departments had signed for the reports.

BRIDGES went on to tell in his speeches that approximately three weeks after HILLENKOETTER made his appearance before the Committee, he was transferred out of that job to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in charge of coal barges, "and he is there today doing the same thing." BRIDGES is of the opinion that CIA is a completely "incompetent bunch of stupid cookie-pushers." He asked my reaction

RDA:LM

RECORDED-25 62-80750-1977

NOV. 13 1952

5-DPP

67 NOV 20 1952

to [redacted]

[redacted] BRIDGES

said [redacted] b3

[redacted] We finished the discussion by stating that sometime in the future he would like to talk with me about the CIA situation.

4-528

62-80750-11978

CHANGED TO

105-11887-10X1

APR 21 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FROM CIA ON STATUS OF WORLD COMMUNISM SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to secure approval for transmitting via Bureau liaison channels the attached blind memorandum to CIA, prepared at their request.

BACKGROUND:

The background in this matter will be found in a memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to V. P. Keay dated August 4, 1952, which will be found attached hereto. Additional background material has been provided verbally by Bureau Liaison to the effect that CIA would like to have a statement setting forth specifically what would be desired in such a memorandum. This is the reason for the attached blind memo.

DETAILS:

It is believed desirable to secure this information from CIA if at all possible. The field has made a request that such a summary be furnished it at intervals, and this would be the most proper and efficient way to supply the Bureau with the type of material desired.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached memorandum, with the blind memo, be referred to Bureau Liaison and that the blind memo be transmitted to the proper authority in CIA for the necessary action.

Attachments (2)

WCS:amk

9/17/52 BLIND MEMO GIVEN TO [redacted] CIA 9/16/52. LIAISON TO FOLLOW. SSP.

See memo Belmont - [redacted]

RECORDED-36

INDEXED-36

162-80750-1919

NOV 17 1952

77 DEC 10 1952

b3

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September 15, 1952

Re: SUMMARY OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
ON WORLD SCALE

Only a brief resume of the current status of Communism on a world scale is desired.

If possible, it would be preferred that the following points be included in the summary:

1. number of Communist Parties in the world today, open and clandestine;

2. the estimated membership in the Communist Parties of the world;

3. the propaganda line being taken;

4. types of propaganda attacks being made on the United States;

5. successes and failures in different areas of the world;

6. what can be expected in the coming months.

It is being stressed here that only a very brief resume is desired, a resume that reduces the elements to the bare essentials. Such a summary need not be over five or six pages in length, compiled once every four months.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Neise
Gandy

W. C. Sullivan:amk

1979

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 7, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted]

On a strictly confidential basis, General Smith advised that [redacted]

b3

PURPOSE:

To advise you that [redacted]

DETAILS:

b3

General Walter Bedell Smith, Director of the CIA, furnished the following information to Liaison Agent Papich in strict confidence on November 7, 1952.

He stated that [redacted]

SJP:lw

RECORDED - 47

INDEXED - 47

62-80750-1980

NOV 12 1952

60 NOV 24 1952

b3

Memo to Mr. Belmont, 11-7-52 Re: [redacted]

[redacted] b3

General Smith advised that [redacted]

The Liaison Agent advised General Smith that [redacted]

It should be noted that if the Bureau desires to follow this matter, the Liaison Agent is in a position to make inquiries. It may also be noted that [redacted] b3

OBSERVATIONS:

It was very obvious that General Smith is uneasy concerning [redacted] It is doubtful that he has given all the details or if he has knowledge of all the facts. [redacted] b3

b3

Memo to Mr. Belmont, 11-7-52 Re: [redacted]

[redacted]

ACTION: b3

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM: 11-7-52 (lw) Subsequent to the typing of the above information, General Smith telephonically advised Liaison Agent Papich that he had just received information indicating that [redacted]

SJP

Right. Don't let G/ C/ or anyone else unload a "hot potato" on us.

H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 30, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: BUREAU FILM, "MARGIN OF VICTORIES" REQUEST OF CIA TO USE

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

b3

[redacted] of the CIA has advised that the captioned film has been directed to the attention of his Agency which is extremely interested in using it on a temporary basis in connection with the training of the CIA personnel. He inquired if the Bureau could loan one copy of the film for a period of three to four weeks.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the instant matter be referred to the Training and Inspection Division for appropriate consideration. If the film is available for temporary use, it should be transmitted to the CIA via liaison channels.

SJP:fh

Let to Mr. Clegg
11/3/52
MLP: mew

RECORDED - 28 62-80750 — 1983

NOV 13 1952

EX-106

5

67 NOV 24 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Clegg

DATE: 11/4/52

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: BUREAU FILM "MARGIN OF VICTORY" REQUEST OF CIA TO USE

C.I.A.

b3

By memorandum dated October 30, 1952, V. P. Keay advised A. H. Belmont that [redacted] of CIA requested loan of the above film in connection with the training of the CIA personnel. Mr. Keay recommended the matter be referred to the Training and Inspection Division for appropriate consideration and stated that if the film is available for temporary use it should be transmitted to the CIA via liaison channels.

This is one of the older training films and since the Bureau has several copies one copy could be made available to the CIA.

The question of loaning films to CIA was taken into consideration several months ago. At that time the Director approved loaning them copies of the films "Arrest" and "Defensive Tactics - Your Personal Weapons of Defense." Copies of these films are in the possession of CIA at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a copy of the above film be made available to the CIA on a temporary loan basis. If approved, Mr. Preston of Photo Lab will be advised to deliver the film to S. J. Papich of the Liaison Desk so that it may be transmitted to CIA via liaison channels.

cc: Mr. Preston (Rm. 7244)
Mr. Papich (Rm. 7647)

MLP:mew

#9

1cc film del. to [redacted] 11/7/52

62-80950 - 1984

RECORDED - 28

NOV 13 1952

b3

EX. - 106

67 NOV 24 1952

BOARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI P & C

DATE: 10/27/52

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: [redacted]
CIA, EMPLOYEE

b3
b6
b7C

The following info was furnished by [redacted] Clerk in the BA Division, who is presently employed in matching in our CCO.

[redacted] stated that she has known [redacted] and has dated him occasionally since last Easter. She stated that on the night of Oct. 26, 1952, while having a date with him, he asked if she ever had occasion to read any of the files -- to which she replied she rarely had occasion to look into any of the files. She stated he then remarked, "If you ever see anything that would not be informative, I should just like to know what the FBI has on Alger Hiss." To this, [redacted] replied she really knew nothing about the matter and if she did, she certainly could not disclose it.

b3
b6
b7C

Attention is called to the above phrase, "would not be informative," and while [redacted] states she cannot be exactly sure of the wording, that is her best recollection of the phrasing of the remark.

b6
b7C

She stated that the inquiry appeared to be motivated purely by personal curiosity and noted that he further remarked that he was pretty sure that HISS was innocent until he was refused a passport.

Immediately upon termination of the date, [redacted] conferred with her mother regarding this matter and thereupon brought it to my attention the following day.

I think [redacted] has acted wisely and discreetly and while it appears that the inquiry of [redacted] was based on nothing more than personal curiousity, it certainly represents a degree of indiscretion.

b3
b6
b7C

[redacted] stated [redacted] is approximately [redacted] years of age and that he has informed her he is employed by CIA in some capacity but has not further specified.

The above is brought to the BU's attention for any action believed appropriate.

SSA:arf

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED 68

162-[illegible]-19

NOV 20 1952

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

OCT 28 1952

68 DEC 2 1952

EX-115

FIVE

FILES

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 13, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

b3

SUBJECT: [redacted]
CIA, EMPLOYEE

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise of protest made to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning the captioned individual, who, in an unofficial capacity, made inquiry of a Bureau Clerk concerning information in Bureau files relative to Alger Hiss.

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated October 27, 1952, the Baltimore Office advised that [redacted] a Clerk in the Baltimore Division, has had occasional dates with the captioned individual who claimed that he was employed by the CIA. [redacted] advised the SAC at Baltimore that on the night of October 26, 1952, while having a date with [redacted] he asked if she ever had any occasion to read any of the Bureau files. [redacted] remarked to her, "If you ever see anything that would not be informative, I should just like to know what the FBI has on Alger Hiss." [redacted] replied that she really knew nothing about the matter, and if she did, she certainly could not disclose the information. She stated that [redacted] inquiry appeared to be motivated purely by personal curiosity. Immediately upon the termination of the above-described date with [redacted] conferred with her mother regarding this matter and she brought it to the attention of the SAC on October 27, 1952.

b3
b6
b7C

DETAILS:

This matter was referred to the Correlation-Liaison Section on October 30, 1952, on which date the Liaison Agent made inquiries at the CIA to ascertain if [redacted] was employed by that agency. On November 10, 1952, [redacted] CIA, advised that [redacted] was an employee of the CIA [redacted] attention was directed to the obvious irregular and uncalled for conduct on the part of [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C

ACTION: None. For your information.

SJP:lw

INDEXED 68

62-80750-

68 DEC 2 1952 RECORDED - 68

13 NOV 20 1952

PERS. FILES

Mr. Harbo

November 12, 1952

D. J. Parsons

Remington-Rand 4-Drawer Safe Files - Security

C.I.A.

[redacted]

b3

SA Berley of the Laboratory visited Central Intelligence Agency and examined cabinets of this type and the methods employed in forcing them open, as described in the attached Central Intelligence Agency memorandum. Berley also discussed with [redacted] of Central Intelligence Agency recommendations for immediate action to be taken in order to make cabinets of this type safer.

b3

Kits consisting of four bolts and two metal plates for installation on each drawer head of these cabinets are being made up by Remington-Rand. The bolts and metal plates will anchor the head or front of the drawer more firmly to the side of the drawer thus preventing the head or front of the cabinet drawer from being pried off.

None of these kits are presently available, however, Central Intelligence Agency advised that they would notify us when one is received.

The cost of these kits has not been determined as yet.

b3

According to [redacted] the described method of entry is 100 per cent effective on the old type Remington-Rand safe files equipped with a combination block. It is only about 25 per cent effective on the Remington-Rand cabinets equipped with the Sergeant and Greenleaf lock. The method of entry causes considerable damage to the cabinet.

Central Intelligence Agency advised that their main concern was that such means of entry could be effected in approximately 5 minutes time.

Recommendation: It is recommended that when the kits become available one be obtained for study purposes. It is suggested that whenever material is to be stored in a safe type cabinet that requires security equal to that of a good safe that the newer type Remington-Rand CABINET equipped with the Sergeant and Greenleaf lock be used.

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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Candy

lcc 62-30969
GAB:rll
62-80750

F/B2

162-80750

NOT RECORDED
44 NOV 25 1952

INITIALS OF ORIGINATOR

08 DEC 1 1952

Continued ~~on next~~ page

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62-80750-1988

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64-35693-265-3

JUL 29 1953

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 25, 1952

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b3

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Information was furnished [redacted]

[redacted] Action: None. For your information.

b3
b7D

PURPOSE:

To advise you that [redacted]

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to my memorandum dated November 7, 1952. You will recall that information was set forth reflecting that [redacted]

b3

SJP:lng

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

RECORDED
133 DEC 8 1952

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CONFIDENTIAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

60 DEC 11

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While at Central Intelligence Agency Berley also had the opportunity to examine a new Herring-Hall-Marvin 4-drawer safe file equipped with a combination lock, which according to [redacted] appeared to be more secure than the Remington-Rand cabinets. Examination of this cabinet by Berley revealed a definite weakness in the mechanism which would permit its speedy entry.

Each of the drawers in this cabinet is equipped with its own set of locking bolts controlled by a handle on the front of the drawer. A combination lock mounted in the top drawer prevents turning of the handle affixed to that drawer. When the top or control drawer is locked, the lower drawers cannot be opened. b3

The combination lock mounted in the top drawer merely controls the operation of the handle in that drawer which in turn controls the locking bolts and handles of the drawers below. By breaking off the handle it would be possible to punch the locking bolts through the back of the drawer head, thus disengaging the locking bolts and permitting speedy access to the cabinet. This weakness was pointed out to [redacted]

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont
from V. P. Keay

November 25, 1952

[redacted] General Smith of the CIA had indicated to the Liaison Agent that [redacted]

b3

DETAILS:

The Liaison Agent has now ascertained that [redacted]

b3
b7D

[redacted] CIA, volunteered a comment to the Liaison Agent to the effect that [redacted]

b3

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont
from V. P. Keay

November 25, 1952

[redacted] CIA, confidentially advised the Liaison Agent that [redacted]

b3

[redacted]

ACTION:

None. For your information.

We certainly were treated in a shabby manner by C.I.A.

H.